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THE THANKSGIVING DAY: THE LORD MAYOR PRESENTING THE CITY SWORD TO THE QUEEN AT TEMPLE BAR.
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FINANCIAL LAXITY IN FRANCE.

An episode in the history of French administration lays bare to public view, more distinctly, perhaps, than anything which has lately occurred, the unsound condition of what we may describe as the official machinery of the French Government. We doubt whether anything has happened since the surrender of Sedan which lets in more light upon the causes which weaken the political power of our great neighbour. The tale which illustrates this may be told in few words. M. Janvier de la Motte is the Préfet of the department of the Eure, under the Government of the Republic, who had such large sums of money pass through his hands in administering the duties of his office. He seems to be a man of genial temperament and of great social influence, but one who attributed no great importance to the accurate expenditure of the revenues which came under his control. Although his private character, according to the most authentic accounts which have been given of it, did not certainly reach a high standard, even in the estimation of the French people, it is certain that his official administration was exceedingly popular. In the discharge of his duties as Préfet he carried his devotedness to the pride and pleasure of the department of which he was the chief executive officer to a most lavish extent. Notwithstanding that he was somewhat crippled in his private means, he was never sparing of expense in relation to his office. Fêtes, exhibitions, and similar occasions for costly expenditure naturally brought a pressure upon his resources, which drove him to the expedient of "cooking" his official accounts. At length, suspicion was excited against him, and, by the authority of M. Dufaure, the Minister of Justice, and M. Casimir Perier, late Minister of the Interior, he was put on his justification for defalcation, amounting to £10,000, before a court of law.

The occurrence might have happened anywhere. Financial immorality, even in official life, is, unhappily, not confined to any country, whether in the eastern or the western hemisphere. The singular circumstance about this case is that M. Pouyer-Quertier took upon him to denounce with emphasis the legal prosecution which had been instituted against the Préfet, and went down to Rouen to give evidence in his favour. It was not denied that M. Janvier de la Motte had muddled, or, we may rather say, deliberately falsified, his accounts; that sums which had been handed over to him for one object had been expended upon other and very different objects; that he had procured receipts from those whom he employed for larger sums than he had paid to them, in order that he might make over the balance in payment of expenses not warranted by law; and that he had sent in to the Cour des Comptes accounts which were wholly at variance with facts; but M. Pouyer-Quertier not merely took upon him to testify that such irregularities were customary, but also to denounce the presumption of those members of the Government who, without his sanction, had brought these irregularities under the notice of a court of law. The effect of his testimony was that, although the Judge charged strongly against the accused Préfet, the jury gave him a unanimous verdict of acquittal. We do not lay much stress upon the political embarrassment which has resulted from these events. Doubtless M. Thiers regards them as specially unfortunate, for they will compel him either to part with M. Pouyer-Quertier, who thoroughly sympathises with, and, as ably as any man can, carries out his old-fashioned policy of Protection, or he will be obliged to submit to the break up of his Cabinet. Of course, M. Dufaure, the Minister of Justice, cannot consent to remain the colleague of a Finance Minister who in a court of law has accused him of presumption in instituting a suit which he deemed indispensable to the end of public justice. Nor is it surprising that M. Casimir Perier, who, as Minister of the Interior, sanctioned the prosecution, should threaten to bring the whole case before the Assembly at Versailles. It may be assumed, therefore, that M. Thiers will accept, if he has not already accepted, the proffered resignation of M. Pouyer-Quertier, and that his financial right hand is lost to him from henceforth.

Two reflections are started by these events to outside observers, and especially to Englishmen. The first is that the Protectionist policy of the President of the Republic has received "a heavy blow and sore discouragement" from this enforced and unwelcome resignation of his Finance Minister. He will look around him in vain for a successor to the post who will bring equal ability to the execution of his plans. There are abler financiers in France than M. Pouyer-Quertier, but, happily, they do not sympathise with the President in his narrow and exclusive commercial principles. When the question of the taxation of raw materials comes again before the Assembly it is exceedingly doubtful whether M. Thiers will be able to hold his ground. France has tasted the benefits of a partial free trade, and it seems highly probable that, for her own sake, France will think long and debate much before she consents to sacrifice her own interests to theories which the facts of every day tend to disprove.

The second reflection which these affairs force upon our minds is not by any means so agreeable. If the administrative and financial irregularities are, as M. Pouyer-Quertier testifies, customary throughout France, it is impossible to gauge the degree of unsoundness which is eating away the very bases of the Executive Government. The vice which has been exposed is no novelty. It flourished during the Second Empire. It existed under

the Government of King Louis Philippe. It indicates an extraordinary depth and width of bureaucratic rottenness. No nation can be strong in which such a state of things is permitted to exist. France may succeed in extricating herself from the financial toils which have been thrown around her by Germany. She may once more—and, perhaps, sooner than the world had ventured to anticipate—clear her soil from foreign occupation. To all outward seeming, she may again become prosperous as well as great. But so long as the cancer of administrative laxity continues to prey upon her vitals, however daring she may be in her resolves, she will necessarily exhibit weakness, bewilderment, and inefficiency in the immediate presence of any great international danger.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, March 7.

The trial of the ex-Prefect of the Eure, M. Janvier de la Motte, for misappropriating the public funds, has ended in the prisoner's acquittal and in a serious Ministerial crisis. M. Janvier de la Motte is a curious type of the Imperial administrative system, and his trial has thrown a most edifying light upon the departmental administration of the Empire. He appears to have been a reckless, extravagant man, of very loose morals, whose debts were twice paid by his family, and who twice married very rich wives. As for the accusation of actual forgery which was brought against him, this does not seem to have been proved; but it is evident that he was remarkably careless of the public money, and, indeed, several of the charges against him were so decisively established by the prosecution that the only defence which could be set up was that the prisoner had in no way personally profited by the "irregularities" of his administration. The Minister of Finance, M. Pouyer-Quertier, the present guardian of the public money, thought proper to give evidence in the prisoner's favour, in direct opposition to his colleague, M. Dufaure, Minister of Justice, who had instituted the prosecution against the prisoner. M. Pouyer-Quertier made a most elaborate deposition in M. Janvier de la Motte's behalf, stating that the system of the Imperial Government sanctioned what are called *virements*—that is to say, the transfer of a credit voted for one purpose to another, providing that the whole sum voted was not exceeded, and affirmed that the accused had only been guilty of that practice, authorised by a *senatus consultum* in 1861. A crowd of members of the Imperialist aristocracy and of functionaries of the Second Empire, among whom were the Duke d'Albufera, Count de Lagrange, M. Lefebvre-Durufé (President of the General Council of the Eure during M. Janvier's administration), and M. Pinard (a whilom Imperial Minister of the Interior, who had removed the prisoner from his post on account of the scandal of his private life), all spoke to the same effect, refusing to believe that he had embezzled public money; and an acquittal was the result.

This acquittal naturally enough irritated the promoter of the proceedings, M. Dufaure, as well as offended M. Victor Lefranc, the Minister of the Interior, who had supported it; and a rupture on their part with M. Pouyer-Quertier—whose evidence, it was asserted, had been the turning-point of the trial—ensued. Placed in a position to elect between the Ministers of Justice and the Interior on the one hand, and the Minister of Finance on the other, M. Thiers has thought proper to sacrifice the latter, the one of the three who should have been retained; for it is an incontestable fact that, if not always fortunate in his financial expedients, M. Pouyer-Quertier has rendered immense services to his country during the past year, notably on the payment of the instalments of the Prussian war indemnity and the reconstitution of the finances of France. His resignation will possibly affect the amicable negotiations now going on between France and England respecting the Cobden Treaty of Commerce, for, if the late Finance Minister was an avowed Protectionist in commercial matters, he was, as he himself declared, perfectly prepared to make several important concessions to the spirit of the times, a quality which may not be found in his successor, who has not yet been named—M. de Goulard, late Ambassador at Rome, being charged provisionally with the portfolio of Finance.

The resignation of the Minister of the Interior, M. Victor Lefranc, seems likely to follow that of M. Pouyer-Quertier, on account of the opposition in Committee to his Press Prosecutions Bill. The majority, composed of Conservatives, persist in demanding the suppression of Art. 2, which specifies that a journal suspended in one department cannot be published in any other; and the modification of Art. 1 in a sense securing the fullest liberty of discussion of constitutional questions. The Cabinet is strongly opposed to these alterations, and it is reported that when the discussion opens in the Assembly M. Thiers will speak in person in favour of the bill.

At Monday's sitting of the National Assembly the long-expected debate on the law against the society of the International commenced. M. Tolain, one of the deputies for Paris a Radical and a member of the society, spoke at considerable length against the law which virtually expels the International from France. He related that the society dated from 1855 when a certain number of English workmen, who had come to Paris to visit the International Exhibition, joined themselves with a few French workmen, with the intention of founding a co-operative society. A public assemblage of the partisans of the idea ultimately took place in London, and the statutes of the society were drawn up. Wishing to establish the society in France, letters were forwarded to the Minister of the Interior and the Prefect of Police, who took no notice of them, whereupon the members of the association, interpreting the silence of the authorities as equivalent to granting their permission, set to work to propagate their doctrines. M. Tolain especially protested against the idea that the association fomented strikes, but admitted that when strikes were just the society lent its assistance to the workmen. The great Creusot strike was fomented by Assi without either the connivance or assistance of the International; and those of Fourchambault, Aubin, and Ricamarie were due, he said, to purely political causes; the functionaries of the Empire being responsible for them, it was through their acts they were provoked. As for the strike at Mulhouse in 1870, M. Tolain maintained that it was provoked by Imperialist functionaries and the clergy, which brought down upon him a torrent of invectives from the Right. After a long and agitated interruption M. Tolain resumed his history of the International, and, arriving at the epoch of the Commune, stated that the members of the International formed the minority of that body which protested against the creation of a Committee of Public Safety and the law on the hostages. He wound up by accepting the responsibility of the statutes of the International,

in which he said there was nothing that an honest man might not approve, and appealed to the Assembly not to vote a law which, by denying the liberty of association, would only render the International more powerful and dangerous. When M. Tolain was seated, M. Scheurer-Kestner, a deputy of the department of Haute-Saône, rose and announced that it was he who had stated before the Commission of Inquiry that the clergy were responsible for the Mulhouse strike. They were the authors and propagators of a journal printed in Alsatian patois which preached defiance and resistance to the masters, whom it accused of robbing their workmen. M. Keller, a deputy of the same department, indignantly denied this assertion, amid considerable applause from the Right, and shortly afterwards the sitting broke up.

At Tuesday's sitting, M. de Meaux, a Legitimist deputy, made a long and energetic speech against the International, which, he maintained, had signed an offensive and defensive alliance with the Commune, and had subsequently applauded the burning of Paris and the assassination of hostages. He accused the Empire of not having done its duty with regard to the International, and appealed to the Government to act energetically.

At the close of the sitting the discussion of the petitions relative to the Roman question were placed upon the order of the day for Saturday week. Apropos of the Roman question, M. Fournier, late Ambassador at the Swedish Court, has been named Ambassador to the King of Italy.

M. Duvergier de Hauranne was received as a member of the French Academy at a sitting of that body on Thursday last. Curiously enough, M. Cuvillier Fleury, the well-known Orleanist, had to pronounce the congratulatory oration, M. de Hauranne having been one of those who contributed the most to the Revolution of 1848, which drove the Orleans family from the throne.

SPAIN.

A Royal decree has been issued instituting a consultative Junta of Finance for the examination of the Ministerial bills. Senor Santa Cruz is president of the junta. An important increase in the active army has been ordered. A ministerial circular has been issued ordering that in all cemeteries part of the ground shall be set aside for the burial of non-Catholics. Admiral Polo is to take the post of Ambassador at Washington, in the room of Senor Roberto.

BELGIUM.

By 63 votes to 32 the Chamber has resolved to maintain an Ambassador in Rome accredited to the Pope.

ITALY.

The committee upon the financial measures of the Italian Government on Saturday last presented its report to the Chambers. The Minister of Finance agreed, with one exception, to the proposals contained in it. The Chamber agreed to a supplementary grant of twelve million lire for military expenses.

At Rome a Bible Society meeting was held on Monday night, at which a numerous cosmopolitan auditory was present. The convening body was the Italian Biblical Society; and Père Hyacinthe, who was among the audience, though he could not join the association, willingly united with its members on the common Christian ground of the Bible.

SWITZERLAND.

Primary education in Switzerland is henceforth to be under the supervision of the Confederation, instead of being, as hitherto, left to the care of the several cantons. The resolution effecting this change, which will have a serious bearing on the religious or denominational question in education, passed the Council of States by the narrow majority of nineteen to eighteen.

Having completed their task of revising the Constitution, the National Council and Council of States have separated. In some important respects the tendency of the present revision has been towards centralisation; and the last act of the Council of States was to confirm a resolution of the National Council centralising under the federal authority the common and criminal law.

GERMANY.

The Schools Inspection Bill, which has been adopted by the Lower House of the Prussian Diet, was, on Wednesday, brought before the Upper House by the Minister of Public Worship, and was supported by Prince Bismarck, who spoke in strong terms of the opposition to the bill by the Poles and the Catholic clergy, and said he had evidence of the activity of an influential portion of the latter in favour of France. He exhorted the Conservatives to trust in the Government, and expressed a hope that the bill would be adopted by a large majority.

A list of the donations recently granted to the German Generals and statesmen by the Emperor William has been published. Prince Frederick Charles, Count Moltke, and Generals von Roon and Manteuffel have each received 300,000 thalers. Five others have received 200,000 thalers each. Twelve have received 150,000 thalers each, and five have received 100,000 thalers each. A large sum has also been placed at the disposal of the King of Bavaria for distribution to his Generals.

Intelligence received at Berlin almost simultaneously from Dresden, Pirna, Schandau, Chemnitz, Bodenbach, Weimar, and Rudolstadt, announces that shocks of earthquake were felt in those towns on Tuesday afternoon.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Government has asked a credit of half a million florins in order to provide for the temporary assistance of necessitous Roman Catholic priests until their incomes are regulated by the new law. The Minister of Public Worship also decrees that the Government will not recognise the documents issued by the Old Catholics.

The Upper House of the Reichsrath, on Tuesday, adopted, by a two-thirds majority, the bill sent up by the Lower House providing for compulsory elections where the Diets refused to elect representatives.

GREECE.

The King and Queen of Denmark have left Athens for Italy. The Electoral Colleges for the election of the members of the Chamber of Deputies will be convoked to-day.

ROUMANIA.

The Chamber has passed the amended Budget for 1872, the amount of which is increased by 1,222,671*l.*, and the members have taken the Post and Telegraph Treaty into consideration. The Senate has passed the bill for the construction of the railway from Jassy to the Russian frontier.

AMERICA.

The members of the Japanese Embassy were received, on Monday, at Washington, in official audience by the President. Mr. Sumner's resolution calling for an inquiry into the violations of neutrality during the Franco-German war which are imputed to the United States Government has been adopted by the Senate by a nearly unanimous vote. The House of Representatives is investigating the subject.

A telegram through the cable corroborates the statement of Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons, that Mr. Fish's

reply to Earl Granville left by Saturday's mail. The principal journals agree in representing its tone as eminently pacific; but that it will insist that the Geneva tribunal, before which the cases prepared by the "high contracting parties" were solemnly laid in December last, is the only authority that can determine whether or not any portion of the case is inadmissible. The *Herald* puts the American view very pithily when it says that whether the United States are to get \$1,000,000 or £100,000,000 is a question that can be decided by the Geneva tribunal, and by it alone. In the opinion of the *New York World* the treaty has completely broken down under the American interpretation of it; and unless Mr. Fish and Mr. Gladstone can reconstruct it, there is but little hope of a satisfactory settlement. The *Times* Philadelphia correspondent says the answer is to the effect that the American Case cannot be altered. By the treaty, it is argued, full provision was made for the amicable adjustment of all difficulties through the arbitrators. Another despatch from the same correspondent says the reply "contains a refusal to withdraw the claims, but the language is extremely friendly."

Mr. Cyrus W. Field has written a letter to Mr. Colfax, the Vice-President of the United States, respecting the Treaty of Washington. He agrees with Mr. Colfax that neither nation will dare to destroy the treaty. He remarks that—"When such momentous issues are at stake—when a false move on the diplomatic board may endanger the peace of two kindred nations—it is absolutely necessary that our people should know what is the English side in this controversy. The first duty of a loyal American citizen is to ascertain the whole truth, and not by ignorance or obstinacy to commit himself to a wrong course."

The *Times* publishes letters from Mr. Morse on the subject of the Treaty of Washington. Mr. Morse's contention is that the claim of damages for the continuance of the war is so utterly baseless, so completely beyond the scope of the treaty, so unlikely to be pressed by the American Government, and so certain to be instantly rejected by the arbitrators, that England is not justified in treating it seriously, and making it a reason for rejecting a treaty fraught with so many advantages to the two nations.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

By the Cape mail we learn that Sir Harry Barkly has been appointed Governor of Griqualand and the Diamond Fields, all his acts relative to the annexation being approved. Favourable accounts have been received from the diggings, but sham diamonds from Birmingham had been imported into the colony—a fact which may help to explain the statement that prices at auction were low.

INDIA.

Our expedition against the Looshai tribes seems to have all but finished its work. General Brownlow, under date of Feb. 28, reports the submission of all the northern Howlong chiefs, who were coming in with peace-offerings, and binding themselves by oaths to future friendship for the English. Sylhoo chiefs, representing entire tribes, have submitted on the same terms as the Howlongs. All the captives had been sent into camp. The expedition is substantially ended, and the troops are returning.

The *Times* understands that Lieut.-Col. W. Earle is to proceed to India with Lord Northbrook as military secretary.

The appointments of Sir Philip Wodehouse to be Governor of Bombay, and Sir Hercules Robinson to be Governor of New South Wales, were gazetted on Tuesday.

A terrible accident is reported from Frankfort, where a house has fallen down, burying a large number of persons in the ruins, many of whom were killed.

The South American papers record the death of Colonel Garzon, in Buenos Ayres, one of the oldest of the few remaining heroes of South American independence.

The snow blockade which has so long obstructed traffic on the Union and Central Pacific route is the subject of many despatches and notices in the American papers. The sufferings of travellers on the plains appear to have been intense, and several deaths have occurred as a result of hunger and cold endured by the railway passengers. Some of the trains were thirty-four days on the trip from New York to San Francisco, usually accomplished in six days.

The West African mail brings the tidings of the death of Mr. Roye, ex-President of the Republic of Liberia. He had been condemned to death on a charge of treason against the State; but when the steamer Loanda (which arrived in the Mersey a few days ago) left the coast he was a fugitive from the vengeance of his former friends. It appears that Mr. Roye tried to swim off to the Loanda from the beach at Monrovia, and perished miserably. A quantity of gold was found secured in his waistbelt.

The Marquis of Ripon was unanimously elected, on Wednesday night, for the third time, Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Freemasons of England.

We have to announce the death of Mr. Angus M'Pherson, secretary of the Highland Society, and translator of the Queen's Diary in the Highlands into Gaelic.

Between 10,000 and 11,000 hands—men, women, and children—engaged in the flax-mills at Leeds are on strike for the nine-hours movement. All are reported as being perfectly quiet and orderly.

An extraordinary meeting of the Birmingham Gas Company was held on Monday, when the committee of investigation presented a report showing that the defalcations of the late secretary, who absconded some months ago, amounted to about £40,000.

An annual account rendered by the Bank of England shows that at the commencement of the year 1872 the dividends on the National Debt due and not demanded amounted to £914,315. In pursuance of statutes of 31 and 48 George III., £876,739 had been advanced to the Government, and £67,576 remained in the hands of the Bank.

The trustees of the Stalybridge savings bank have determined to make good the amount of the recently discovered frauds. The *Manchester Guardian* states that the whole sum, £6200, has been subscribed to indemnify the depositors, who belong for the most part to the operative class. Messrs. Leech, Cheetham, and D. Harrison have given £1000 each.

Sir Hope Grant reviewed the troops composing the second infantry brigade at Aldershot on Tuesday. The march past being over, the troops were arrayed for carrying out the evolutions of a sham fight. An enemy was supposed to be in position at Caesar's Camp. The fight for possession of the hill was very severe, but eventually the troops gained its summit, and drove the enemy over Bricksbury Plain. This was only a momentary success, for in a short time the foe rallied, when the brigade was obliged to retire to the position from which the attack commenced.

THE COURT.

The Queen, previously to holding a Court on Thursday week, drove to Argyll Lodge, Campden-hill, and visited the Duke and Duchess of Argyll. The Princess of Wales visited her Majesty at Buckingham Palace. Prince Leopold went to the British Museum. Prince Arthur, with Sir Howard Elphinstone, left the palace for Dover. Lady Augusta Stanley and Miss Fitzroy dined with the Queen.

On the following day her Majesty drove to Marlborough House, and visited the Prince and Princess of Wales. The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh and the Maharanee and their children visited the Queen at the palace. The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone and Earl Granville had audiences of her Majesty. The Queen, accompanied by Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice, left the Palace at four o'clock, upon her return to Windsor Castle. Upwards of a thousand gentlemen, members of the principal clubs, assembled in the gardens of Buckingham Palace, forming a guard of honour in two ranks. Lord Methuen acted as fagman, and upon the Queen entering her carriage gave a signal for a cheer, which was given with the most loyal enthusiasm. Her Majesty was deeply touched by this affectionate manifestation of feeling, and repeatedly bowed to the assemblage. The Queen was attended only by the ordinary escort—a detachment of the 2nd Life Guards. The line of route to Paddington was thronged with spectators, who evinced their loyal affection by enthusiastic greetings. Her Majesty travelled by special train to Windsor, arriving at five o'clock, when she again received warm demonstrations of loyalty. The Right Hon. W. E. Forster arrived at the castle. On Saturday last the Queen drove to Rowley Farm, and inquired after Lady Charles Innes-Ker. The Right Hon. W. E. Forster and Major-General Sir T. M. and the Hon. Lady Biddulph dined with her Majesty.

On Sunday the Queen, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. Francis Pigou, Vicar of Doncaster, officiated. The Right Hon. W. E. Forster left the castle.

On Monday, during the course of a drive, the Queen's carriage became blocked in by the vehicles returning from the Windsor steeplechases. A passage was quickly cleared by a body of the 1st Life Guards, and the Queen passed through the crowd smiling. Prince Leopold drove to Rowley Farm to inquire after Lady Charles Ker. The Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley dined with her Majesty.

On Tuesday Viscount Sydney had an audience of the Queen, and delivered to her Majesty the wand of office of Lord de Tabley, Treasurer of the Household.

On Wednesday the Queen called to inquire after Lady Charles Ker. Prince Philip and Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, with the son of Prince Augustus, visited her Majesty and remained to luncheon. Lady Emily Russell and the Earl of Kimberley arrived at the castle.

Lady Churchill has been on a visit to her Majesty. The Queen has written a letter (given elsewhere) of thanks to her people, expressive of her own personal very deep sense of the reception she and the rest of the Royal family met with on Thanksgiving Day.

The Queen will return to Buckingham Palace on Monday, and remain until Friday next.

In accordance with existing arrangements, the Queen will proceed to Germany during the Easter recess, on a visit to her Majesty's half-sister, the Princess of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, whose health does not permit her to travel, whom the Queen has not seen for six years, and whose daughter, the Duchess of Saxe-Meiningen, died recently. The Queen's visit will be strictly private and will extend over about ten days.

The Queen, who had contemplated instituting a medal as a reward for long or faithful service among her Majesty's domestic servants, has inaugurated the institution by conferring on Mr. John Brown, the Queen's personal attendant, a medal in gold, with an annuity of £25 attached to it, as a mark of her appreciation of his presence of mind and of his devotion on the occasion of the attack made upon her Majesty in Buckingham Palace gardens on Feb. 29, 1872.

The Queen has given a donation of £100 towards the funds of the Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage. Her Majesty has also subscribed £200 towards the fund which is being raised for the restoration of St. Giles's Cathedral, Edinburgh.

The Queen has directed that a selection of articles from her Majesty's collections shall be lent to the Irish Exhibition of Arts, Industries, and Manufactures, which is about to be opened in Dublin.

Her Majesty has appointed the Honourable Spencer Cecil Brabazon Ponsonby, Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department, to be a Companion of the Bath of the Third Class.

The Queen has appointed Lord Poltimore to be Treasurer of her Majesty's Household, in the room of Lord de Tabley, resigned. The Countess of Gainsborough has succeeded Lady Churchill as Lady in Waiting to her Majesty; the Marquis of Huntly and the Hon. Mortimer Sackville West have succeeded Lord Methuen and Lord Frederic Kerr as Lord and Groom in Waiting; and Major-General Viscount Bridport and the Earl of Mount-Charles have succeeded Lord Charles Fitzroy and Major-General the Hon. A. Hardinge, C.B., as Equerries in Waiting to the Queen.

THE QUEEN'S COURT.

The Queen held her first Court this season, on Thursday week, at Buckingham Palace. Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh and the Maharanee and Prince Hassan and the Nawab Nazim of Bengal, and Prince Suleiman Kudr Vahid Ali Bahadoor were present at the Court. The Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms and the Yeomen of the Guard were on duty at the palace. A guard of honour of the Scots Fusilier Guards was in attendance. The Queen, accompanied by Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, entered the Throne-room at ten minutes after three o'clock. Her Majesty was attended by the Duchess of Sutherland, Lady Churchill, Lady Sarah Lindsay, the Hon. Lucy Kerr, the Hon. Horatia Stopford, and the great officers of state of the Royal household.

The Queen wore a black silk dress, with a train trimmed with ermine and jet, and the usual long white tulle veil, surmounted by a jet coronet. Her Majesty also wore jet ornaments, the ribbon and star of the Order of the Garter, the orders of Victoria and Albert and Louise of Prussia, and the Coburg and Gotha family orders. Princess Beatrice wore a dress of spangled black tulle trimmed with silver wheat-ears, with headdress to match and pearl ornaments.

The diplomatic circle was attended by the principal foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, with the ladies of their respective families, and the secretaries, councillors, and Attachés of the several Embassies and Legations: by the Earl of Kimberley and the Marchioness of Ripon, acting for Earl and Countess Granville, who were unavoidably absent from the Court; and Colonel Bagot. In the diplomatic circle several ladies and gentlemen, foreigners of distinction, were presented to the Queen.

THE QUEEN'S LEVEE.

By command of the Queen a Levée was held, on Wednes-

day, at St. James's Palace, by the Duke of Edinburgh, on behalf of her Majesty. Presentations to his Royal Highness at this Court are, by the Queen's pleasure, considered as equivalent to presentations to her Majesty. The Duke of Edinburgh, attended by his gentlemen in waiting and escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards, arrived at the palace from Clarence House at two o'clock, and was received by the great officers of state. Prince Arthur, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and the Nawab Nazim of Bengal and Prince Suleiman Ali Bahadoor were present at the Court. The customary state ceremonial was observed. The Duke of Edinburgh, accompanied by Prince Arthur and the Duke of Cambridge, entered the Throne-room shortly after two o'clock. The diplomatic circle was attended by the principal members of the corps, of which Senor Don José Pasos was the only member presented. The general circle was numerous attended, and presentations to the number of 270 were made to the Duke of Edinburgh on behalf of the Queen.

COURT ARRANGEMENTS.

The Queen will hold a Drawingroom at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday, the 12th inst.

Her Majesty will hold a Levée at Buckingham Palace on Thursday, the 14th inst.

The Queen will hold two more Drawingrooms after Easter.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

We are authorised to state that the Prince of Wales did not materially suffer from the fatigue consequent upon his taking part in the Thanksgiving ceremony on Tuesday week. His Royal Highness was confined to his room until the following Saturday, under the advice of his medical attendants, who considered it necessary that, owing to the affection in his leg, he should obtain as much rest as possible before leaving for the Continent.

The Princess of Wales visited the Duchess of Inverness, on Thursday week, at Kensington Palace. Prince Arthur, Princess Beatrice, and the Duke of Cambridge visited the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House. On Saturday last the Prince and Princess drove out. On Sunday the Princess attended Divine service at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Rev. the Sub-Dean, the Rev. S. Flood Jones, and the Bishop of Ripon officiated. On Monday the Prince and Princess took a drive. On Tuesday also their Royal Highnesses drove out. The Duke of Edinburgh and the Duke of Cambridge visited the Prince and Princess. On Wednesday their Royal Highnesses took a drive. The Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Arthur visited the Prince and Princess.

The medical attendants on the Prince have recommended his Royal Highness to pass the spring in the south of Europe. Although the Prince's recovery is, thus far, most satisfactory, it is desirable that his strength should be entirely recruited before he engages in public affairs. The Prince and Princess will leave Marlborough House to-day (Saturday) for Paris, en route for Cannes and Nice.

The Prince of Wales has appointed Major-General D. M. Probyn, C.B., V.C., of her Majesty's Indian army, to be an Equerry to his Royal Highness, vice Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. Keppel, Grenadier Guards, resigned.

The Duke of Edinburgh visited the Royal Sailors' Home, at Portsea, on Monday, and in the evening dined with the members of the Royal Navy Club, at Governors'-green, Portsmouth. On Tuesday the Duke came to London, and in the evening dined with Earl Granville.

Prince Arthur presided, on Monday, at the annual meeting of the Dover branch of the Palestine Exploration Society, held in the hall of the Dover College.

Mr. Speaker Brand gave his first Parliamentary full-dress dinner on Saturday last.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Following very closely on the great Waterloo gathering, it is a matter of some surprise that the Ashdown Park coursing meeting should have proved so successful. However, the weather was all that could be desired, and the various stakes filled uncommonly well. Several Waterloo candidates put in an appearance in the Craven Cup, and of these Chameleon ran in superb style, showing a terrific turn of speed and all her brilliant killing powers, and divided with Warwickshire Lass. After this performance her defeat in the first round of the Waterloo Cup is more inexplicable than ever, and it is clear that she ought to have been very dangerous. We seldom see matches made between famous dogs, but what excitement would be produced by a trial between Bed of Stone and Chameleon! Pretender ran very soft, and Double or Quits, after showing great cleverness in a couple of courses, was beaten by Warwickshire Lass. Charm ran wonderfully well, but unfortunately lamed herself, and had to be drawn in the third ties. Leonardo, the crack Irish puppy, was very unfortunate in the Uffington Cup, as he had a terribly long course before he could beat S. Bouquet in the first round, and then managed to win a couple more courses. Eventually the stake was divided between Idolatress, by Cauld Kail—Isoline, and Lignum Vitæ, by My Idea—Lobelia. The judging of Mr. Warwick was perfection, and Luff's slipping earned universal commendation.

We are glad to see that our remarks of last week relative to the proposed introduction of a pony and bicycle contest into the programme of the Amateur Champion Meeting have been followed by the withdrawal of the objectionable novelty, Messrs. Sydenham Dixon and J. Scott protested most strongly against it, and it was viewed with such disfavour by amateur athletes generally that, had the hon. sec. persisted in his intention, he would have obtained very few entries, and the meeting would have been ruined. As it is, March 25, the date of the fixture, will probably see all athletic London at Lillie Bridge, for we understand that several well-known northern runners will put in an appearance, and there will be some very high-class running. There have been two or three steeplechases near London lately, but the spring meeting of the L. A. C., which takes place to-day at Lillie Bridge, may be considered the opening day of the metropolitan season. There is a capital programme; and a half-mile match between J. Scott and Sydenham Dixon, in which the latter receives six yards start, will doubtless prove an additional attraction.

The eighth contest for the billiard championship took place at St. James's Hall on Monday last. The players were W. Cook (the champion) and John Roberts, jun., and the former, who held the lead almost from start to finish, gained a signal victory by 199 points. Cook never played better. His wonderful knowledge of strength and delicacy of touch were displayed to perfection; and a break of 116, in which was a beautiful "nursery" of cannons, puts Joseph Bennett's 93 (hitherto the largest break made in these matches) quite into the shade. In addition to this great effort, he made thirteen consecutive losing hazards off the red ball into the middle and top pockets; and those who know the difficulties of a championship table will attach the right value to such a performance. Roberts seemed to play carelessly and not up to his correct form, but we believe that he was suffering from a severe cold.



THE THANKSGIVING DAY: THE PROCESSION PASSING ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH.

THE THANKSGIVING DAY.



GREENWICH HOSPITAL SCHOOL BOYS IN TRAFALGAR-SQUARE.



ARRIVAL OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT AT PAUL'S WHARF.

The *Scotsman* chronicles as an important event in the history of the newspaper press the fact that on Friday morning, last week, a novel enterprise was inaugurated in connection with itself. An express train, specially hired from the North British Railway Company, left Edinburgh at an early hour, containing the first printed supplies of the *Scotsman* for circulation in Glasgow and the west of Scotland simultaneously with the publication in Edinburgh. The train consisted of only the engine and a large parcel van for the papers. In addition to the guard and one of the railway inspectors appointed to superintend the arrangements, the only persons conveyed were three *Scotsman* officials, who were engaged during the journey in packing the papers into parcels for dispatch by the first morning trains from Glasgow, and for delivery to the Glasgow newsgents. The train made no stoppage between Edinburgh and Glasgow, and arrived one minute before the stipulated time. The arrangement is intended to be a permanent one.



THE THANKSGIVING DAY: THE PROCESSION PASSING UP LUDGATE-HILL.

"NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

Solventur risu tabula. The laugh, however, is not a pleasant one. As Serjeant Ballantine justly said, at an early period of the case, it is not a matter for mirth. An inheritance has been put in peril, the good name of an ancient family has been slandered, the character of an innocent lady has been basely aspersed, hundreds of thousands of pounds have been wasted, and perjury has been freely committed. The result is that to which all honest and sensible persons have been looking with a sure and certain hope. The claimant in the Tichborne case is declared to be a liar, an impostor, and a scoundrel. With that miserable creature I have no more to do at present. It is said that he was warned, before he first went into the court, that his destiny was "Tichborne or Portland." It is not to be Tichborne; and the "infant" has "won his father's hall." The Attorney-General has fulfilled his promise, and has unmasked the rogue. The strange and gigantic swindle has been exposed, and right has been done. The relief we all experience at finding the case at an end is so great that one may be excused from any further expression of a satisfaction of so high a kind. Nor are we in any undignified haste to take advantage of the liberty now accorded to us to discuss the subject. For myself, from the moment I had finished a careful perusal of Serjeant Ballantine's opening (a most masterly effort, *meo judicio*), I have never had a doubt on the case. But I dare say that even yet there are people, especially in the lower strata of society, who still believe in the ex-claimant, and I shall not be surprised to hear of some kinds of demonstrations in his favour. His cause has all along been a favourite with those who are not favourites with good people.

However much Parliament may be pressed this year—how ever essential it may be to look after salmon and secret voting—it is, I hope, impossible that the Session should be allowed to pass over without some enactment for the amendment of the law in reference to what are called "statutory declarations." These things mean written declarations (in the nature of affidavits) solemnly made before a magistrate, under the provisions of a certain statute. They are not sworn to, but falsehood entails the penalties of perjury. The present state of that law seems to be that any person may go before a magistrate and "declare" anything concerning anybody else, such declaration to be attested by the official signature. It is clear that some limit should be placed on this power of libel. Some check must be imposed, and perhaps a certificate from practising solicitors, or from counsel, to the effect that the declaration is made for legal purposes and under advice, might answer the purpose. It is suggested that the magistrate's clerk ought to read the document and judge of its propriety; but I cannot see that such a duty should be thrown upon him, or that he could adequately perform it. The question has arisen out of proceedings against an attorney for making a statutory declaration blackening the character of a lady who has the right of being received at Court. Her name and title are before the world, but there is no necessity for mentioning them here. The attorney stands by his assertions, which are flatly and indignantly contradicted.

Good taste is apparent in all the speeches delivered by members of the Royal family. But there is something more than that in many of these pleasant addresses, and some words addressed by Prince Arthur, the other night, to a meeting held in support of the Palestine Exploration Fund seem peculiarly happy in their simplicity. After some reference to what the explorers have done, the Prince said: "This is a subject on which we ought all to take the deepest interest, as we can never get weary of listening to accounts about Palestine. Each name is so well known to us, and is so closely associated with our earliest child-like recollections, that we appear to be hearing accounts of our best and truest friends." Exactly; and I should, perhaps, not have extracted the words, for they will be generally read, but that they contain a hint that may be worth the attention of those who want to exclude biblical teaching from schools. Those persons do not understand their countrymen, or how deep a hold scriptural histories have ever had upon the English mind. It is precisely because millions feel exactly in the way Prince Arthur has described that they will not deny their children the privilege of making early acquaintance with such "friends." It may be highly unphilosophical to have such affection for ancient Asiatic nomenclature, it may be better to devote ourselves to the biography of marine Ascidians; but the English people love the English Bible, and the learned men in the Jerusalem Chamber are not labouring at work for which they will receive cold thanks. "Our country," added the Prince, "ought to take, and always takes, the lead in all matters connected with the Bible." Secular educators are very wise, but should not be too wise to note this.

Our French friends do not condescend to notice our affairs very accurately, and when they vouchsafe a paragraph about us, it takes us some time to find out its basis. They have naturally made uncomfortable mirth over our Thanksgiving Day. It is eminently ridiculous in their eyes that a nation, laying aside party feeling, should unite at all. That is humiliating to independent intellect. That we should unite to offer thanks to the Supreme Being is, of course, a thing to be spoken of with a sort of pity; the Latin race has got beyond superstition, but must not be too hard upon northern savages. But that we should not only unite, but should also be devout, by reason of the preservation of the life of an heir to a Monarchy, is something which calls for severer irony. That is too foolish, and yet, at the same time, there is a certain insolence about it. For our Monarchy means our old institutions; and England, affecting to be thankful for herself, insults those nations whose institutions, not being maintained by insular bigotry, have gone down from time to time, and are nobler in their ruins, wrought by patriotism and intellect, than are the well-preserved types of English stolidity and absurdity. We must bear it all as best we may; and, to divert our minds from the consideration of our own business, let us study the trial of M. Janvier de la Motte, who has been acquitted of malversation of public moneys, and who owes his acquittal mainly to the evidence of the French Chancellor of the Exchequer, who testifies that malversation—that is, the concocting of fictitious accounts and the handing money from one official department to another—is but an irregularity, is not to be approved, of course, but is really only a means of managing business agreeably. But perhaps we shall be told that correctness in money matters is a sordid thing, allied to baseness. What does Don Armado say when asked how much two and one make? "I am ill at reckoning, it befiteth the spirit of a tapster." But I am sure you know how much deuce ace comes to." Armado admits that, being a gentleman "and a gamester," he is aware that the amount is "one more than two." "Which the base vulgar do call three." Gambling being about to be a recognised institution in France again, perhaps Monsieur Armado will now keep his accounts better.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

Although probably attracting little attention out of doors, a circumstance occurred on last Monday evening which may exercise some influence on the progress of business in the House of Commons. Any belief in this regard, however, must be moderate, because there is such a power of more or less legitimate interruption inherent in the present House that rules for facilitating business may be easily neutralised; and indeed, on the face of it, there seemed as if there was unconscious development of such a power when, for the first time, the new standing order, which enables the Government, on the first day of every week, to go into Committee of Supply at once, without the intervention of preliminary motions of what is technically called "grievance." It is true that the Speaker, passing by a plaintive appeal of Sir Wilfrid Lawson as to whether he could not retain the old instrument of obstruction, stepped briskly out of the chair when the order of the day was called, and the Army Estimates were entered on at once; but there was observable a tendency to multiply motions in Supply, which, though pertinent ostensibly to particular matters, are capable of being made pegs on which to hang long and impeding debates. Thus the first move, by Mr. Holms, for a reduction of 20,000 men of the proposed force for the coming year, was expanded into a night-long discussion, which was not concluded, and which may, on its renewal, occupy as much time more. The hon. member for Hackney is a gentleman who is apparently a great calculator, and has, probably, a gift for making two men do the work of five which, in a certain way, involves an economy; and doubtless he could even, by a process more or less peculiar to himself, achieve the problem of a horse living on a blade of grass a day. However that may be, it is obvious that, priding himself on a rather successful speech on the Army Bill, last year, he has now set up as a military reformer of the first class, and he treated Mr. Cardwell's scheme of organisation—the principle of which everyone has accepted—as of little worth as an actuality. In a lesser degree, Mr. Muntz seems to have adopted a like principle to that of Mr. Holms; for whereas the latter would perhaps have uniforms, arms, and matériel ready for say, 300,000 men, and would retain permanently about one private and a drummer capable of expansion into an army of the above numbers at a moment's notice, one is rather inclined to believe that for purposes of discipline Mr. Muntz would add a corporal to the standing force of two regular soldiers, always supposing, it may be taken, that the supply of rifles from Birmingham went on at the usual rate per year. In the turn which the debate took Sir Wilfrid Lawson was able to get in the speech of which he was docked earlier in the evening; and he was curiously deficient in that buoyancy and merry confidence which generally characterise him, and he only uttered a sort of jeremiad on the multiplication of soldiers, whom perhaps, in his inner consciousness, he deems to be one of the most serious obstacles to the régime of universal water-drinking, which he would bring about instantly, even during the existence of the present supply of an impure element. The feature of this particular discussion was the appearance of Mr. Henry Campbell, the new Financial Secretary to the War Office, who had to take the place in the debate formerly occupied by his predecessor, Captain Vivian, whose airy, jaunty speeches it would be difficult to imitate. Nevertheless, Mr. Campbell did his spitting admirably, being judicious, informative, and adequately official, without altogether losing what may be called the freshness or flavour which characterised him as an independent member. The grievousness of Colonel Anson, who when he is speaking always suggests that he is suffering from severe physical pain, was now subdued, not aggressive as hitherto, and he was mournful instead of being dareful and defiant. It was notable that Mr. Stanley came out with a spoken pamphlet on military reform, which was so suggestive and creative, and was so delivered that one might have fancied that it was his elder brother (Lord Derby) who was speaking. Perhaps he was, vicariously.

Any notions of the facile passing of the Ballot Bill through the Commons which may have been entertained must have been somewhat checked by observation of what occurred on the first night on which the measure was in Committee; for there were apparent all the old elements of obstruction; and there stood forth the Messrs. Bentinck, great and lesser, Mr. Beresford-Hope, and Mr. J. Lowther, the leaders last year of the little band which stood, like the handful at Thermopylae, against all comers; and when it is said that several long hours—long in their effect on the audience—elapsed without the least progress being made with the very first clause, some idea may be formed of the prospects of the advance of the measure. The most noteworthy incident was the appearance of Mr. Francis Powell, the once Tory member for Cambridge town, and now representative of a division of Yorkshire, who came out as an advocate of the Ballot, though somehow—why it is not for us to hint—the real professors of that principle did not seem to be as appreciative of him as they might have been.

A particular section of the Liberals, which is called by those who desire to be respectful to them the "Irreconcilables," by those who wish to be contemptuous the "Reds," would seem to have received a smart Parliamentary buffet. A body, which may be designated as religio-political Nonconformists, and which has a certain representation in the House, under the leadership of Mr. Dixon, of Birmingham, the chief of the Education League, sought to remodel the Education Act of last year, while it is yet in its budding state; and, without being uncharitable more than can be helped, it must be said, apparently to discredit Mr. W. E. Forster as a renegade and a truckler to the dominancy of the educationalists of the Established Church. There was a good deal of half-contemptuous mirth when Mr. Dixon announced that he had arranged his order of debate, by giving sections of the subject to Mr. Richard and Mr. Leatham respectively; but experience of his own speech doubtless caused gratitude to be felt for his having spared the House so much of the drawing, dawdling, lachrymose dissertation which he pronounced. It almost seemed as if his foregone conclusion of the result, whether as regarded discussion or result, discouraged him and bated his breath, so that the brave words which he had prepared were by no means made effective by the courage of his manner. It was good tactics to put up Mr. W. E. Forster to meet the motion with a direct traverse, and still better judgment to leave the case of the Government to him alone; for who shall say what might have been the consequence if, at the close, an impetuous Ministerial leader had dashed into the discussion? As it was, when Mr. Forster concluded the most spirited, the most animated, and what may be called high-blooded speech which he has ever delivered, in which he stood, not on the universal respect and esteem for him which pervades the House, but boldly on the merits of his case—while as regarded some personal stricture which had been ventured on, he loftily passed it by—the business was done, and the rest of the debate was perfunctory and mere shadow, notwithstanding the spasmodic efforts of Mr. Leatham to shake off the inevitable depression which the tone that things had taken brought about generally, and which he did not escape.

There was towards the end one sensation, and that was produced by the extraordinary spectacle of Mr. Fawcett uttering recantations and pronouncing palinodes with the same vociferousness and intensity with which he formerly proclaimed himself an adherent of secular education pure and simple. Now he is as ardent for religious teaching, in the sense which, say, Lord John Manners approves; and that being so, those, if any, who are curious about Mr. Fawcett's Parliamentary doings may be forgiven if they ask—Why?

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The House sat for twenty minutes only yesterday week, and the business done was confined to private bills, several of which were forwarded a stage.

On Monday an inquiry by the Duke of Richmond as to what measures the Government meant to inaugurate in their Lordships' House elicited from Lord Granville a statement that several bills had been already brought in, and others would be introduced at an early date, but it was not probable that their Lordships would be very fully employed till after Easter. The Marquis of Salisbury urged the importance of their Lordships taking some steps to remedy the present unsatisfactory state of things; and Lord Grey, Redesdale, and Halifax also alluded to the inconvenience of the present system. The Lord Chancellor announced his intention to propose, before Easter, a bill for the establishment of a High Court of Judicature, and another for the creation of a Court of Appellate Jurisdiction.

The Irish Church Act Amendment Bill and the Irish Parks Bill were read the second time on Tuesday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Gladstone announced yesterday week that, according to a telegram he had received from Sir Edward Thornton, the answer of the United States Government to the English note on the Alabama question was to leave America that evening. Lord Elcho stated the terms of the motion relating to the conduct of the business of the House which he will move on the 22nd inst.—namely, "That the manner in which Government have dealt with the rules for the conduct of the public business cannot be considered satisfactory, inasmuch as, without obtaining a general concurrence of opinion on the part of members of the House, they have practically abrogated a state of things which the Committee of 1861 reported as being among the most ancient privileges of the House, whilst they have failed to propose any good or efficient scheme for the amendment of its procedure and the speedy dispatch of public business." Mr. Baxter informed Mr. Greene that the Post Office authorities had decided that in future not less than a dozen postal cards could be bought at any post office, and that at an extra charge of a halfpenny, which would be a saving of £13,000 a year. With regard to the effect of this arrangement on the poorer classes, it had been proved that a single halfpenny stamp was scarcely ever sold. On the motion for going into Committee of Supply, Sir R. Palmer moved a resolution to the effect that it was desirable that a general school of law should be established in the metropolis by public authority, and explained and supported his proposal at some length. He was seconded by Mr. O. Morgan. The Attorney-General, whilst acknowledging the importance of the question, thought the resolution premature. He hoped to live long enough to see an English code. If the Inns of Court did their duty their examinations ought to be all that was required; and, so far as attorneys and solicitors were concerned, he believed the examinations conducted by the Law Institution gave very little room for complaint. Eventually Sir R. Palmer's motion was negatived by 116 to 103.

On Monday Ministers were called upon to reply to several important questions. Mr. Bowring asked the Premier, with reference to the correspondence relating to the ex-Governor of Jamaica lately laid upon the table, whether it was his intention to submit a vote for the repayment to General Eyre of the expenses incurred by him in respect of legal proceedings against him, an estimate for which, amounting to £4133, was laid upon the table by the Government on July 28 last, but subsequently withdrawn by them. Mr. Gladstone said that the Government considered themselves bound by the correspondence which had taken place to re-introduce the estimate. In reply to Mr. Hussey-Vivian, Lord Enfield detailed the ill-success which had attended the efforts of the Foreign Office to bring to justice the murderer of a British subject in Spain. The Spanish authorities appear to have connived at a gross evasion of justice. Mr. W. E. Forster gave some particulars of the establishment of schools by school boards; and Lord Enfield stated the result of the inquiries which had been made with respect to the deportation of French political offenders. Lord Lyons has been instructed to present a strong remonstrance at Versailles. Mr. Lowe stated, in answer to Mr. Barnett and Colonel Tomline, that the Mint had already overtaken the demand for silver coin. The new rule agreed to on the previous Monday came into operation for the first time, and on the order for going into Committee of Supply on the Army Estimates being read, the Speaker at once quitted the chair, the House resolved itself into Committee, and the debate was resumed on the vote of 133,649 men of all ranks for the land forces employed in the United Kingdom during the next financial year. Mr. Holms, member for Hackney, opened the discussion by proposing a reduction of 20,000 men in the number of infantry. The subject was discussed at great length, the debate being finally adjourned to Friday.

Mr. Dixon, on Tuesday, moved his impeachment of the Education Act; Mr. Richard following him, and devoting his attack principally to the religious difficulty. Mr. Forster defended the Act, and the result was that, after a long debate, the resolution was lost by a majority of 261, the numbers being 355 to 94.

Mr. Charley, on Wednesday, moved the second reading of the Infant Life Protection Bill, and explained that it was intended to carry out the object which its title imports by enacting the principal recommendations of the Select Committee of last year. After an interesting discussion the bill was read the second time. Mr. Wheelhouse moved the second reading of a bill to render compulsory either upon the Poor-Law Boards or the School Boards of the kingdom, the education of all blind, deaf, and dumb children, who, by themselves or their parents and guardians, were unable to make provision for their own education. The bill was opposed by Mr. W. E. Forster and other hon. members, and the second reading was negatived without a division. The Adulteration of Food and Drugs Bill was read the second time, on the motion of Mr. Muntz, who intimated that he should not persevere with the measure in the event of Mr. Stansfeld's bill on the same subject receiving the sanction of the House. Mr. Rathbone then moved the second reading of the Municipal Officers' Superannuation Bill, which gave rise to a debate, but the motion was carried by 99 to 27.

The annual spring show of the flourishing Royal Northern Agricultural Society was held, yesterday week, at Aberdeen.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

A demonstration was held in Hyde Park, on Sunday, to oppose the Parks Regulation Bill.

The London School Board held its usual fortnightly meeting on Wednesday, and decided that in future it will sit weekly. Several inspectors and superintendents, at salaries of £150 to £300 a year, were appointed.

A largely-attended meeting was held, on Wednesday evening, at the Cannon-street Hotel, when the Butchers' Trade Society discussed at some length the steps necessary to prevent the abolition of slaughter-houses in the metropolis.

The total number of paupers in the metropolis last week was, according to the weekly return, 122,045, of whom 35,330 were in workhouses, and 86,715 received outdoor relief. Compared with the year 1871, these numbers showed a decrease of 31,584. The number of vagrants relieved was 843, of whom 692 were men, 117 women, and 34 children under sixteen.

Mr. Crawford, M.P., presided at a meeting held on Monday in Seething-lane, when resolutions were passed expressing approval of the bill now before Parliament providing for the abolition of compulsory metage dues in the City, and recommending an impartial supervision in the discharge and weighing of all grain arriving in the port of London.

The Right Hon. Sills John Gibbons, Lord Mayor, has received an official notification that the Queen has been pleased to confer upon him the honour of a baronetcy; and upon Sheriffs Truscott and Bennett, and Mr. Thomas Chambers, M.P., the Common Serjeant, the honour of knighthood, in commemoration of her Majesty's visit to the City on the Thanksgiving Day.

On Tuesday the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress entertained the Aldermen and members of the Common Council for the wards of Coleman-street, Cornhill, Cordwainer, Farringdon Without, Langbourne, Lime-street, and Portsoken, and a select company, including many persons of consideration, at a banquet in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House. The guests numbered in all about 200.

At a sale of Cape diamonds of brilliant of 20 carats (cut from a 39-carat stone), of the utmost purity, was rapidly bidden up to £2000, and knocked down (unsold) at £2100. As illustrating the fall in price for stones of this character, it is said that a brilliant of this weight and quality prior to the recent Cape discoveries would have found ready sale at £5000 or more. The diamonds in the entire sale exceeded in value £30,000.

At the Royal Gallery of Illustration Mr. Planché's "King Christmas," which has outstripped the season it was intended to enliven, will be withdrawn next week. On Wednesday a new entertainment, by F. C. Burnand, the music to which is composed by Mr. James L. Molloy, will be produced, under the title of "My Aunt's Secret." The programme will include "Home for the Holidays," and the sparkling proverb, "Charity Begins at Home."

The Crystal Palace Company's School of Art, Science, and Literature is about to add to the courses of lectures on scientific subjects already given special courses to be given from time to time by scientific men of eminence. As the lecture theatre of the school has been burned down, the lectures, pending its rebuilding, are to be given in a theatre in the Crystal Palace, at times when the palace is closed to the general public. Mr. Norman Lockyer has consented to give the first course of lectures.

A deputation representing the towns of Hull, Worcester, Birmingham, Rotherham, Tiverton, Exeter, Bath, Portsmouth, Gloucester, Hereford, Bristol, and other places, waited on the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on Wednesday, to urge upon him the remission of the income tax upon incomes under £200. The right hon. gentleman, in his reply, held out no prospects of the wishes of the deputation being realised, as, if the tax on the incomes mentioned were remitted, it would practically lead to the remission of the income tax altogether.

At a special meeting of the Board of Works, on Monday, it was decided not to entertain the proposal of the Crown to sell to the board that portion of reclaimed land on the Victoria Embankment now used as a public garden, and leased at a rental by the board. The amount of purchase money was proposed to be settled by arbitration, but this project the board declined, while expressing willingness to negotiate on the basis of the report made by a Select Committee of the House of Commons.

There were 1423 deaths registered in London last week which was 212 below the average. There were 52 deaths from smallpox, 41 from measles, 21 from scarlet fever, 5 from diphtheria, 95 from whooping-cough, 21 from different forms of fever (of which 3 were certified as typhus, 12 as enteric or typhoid, and 6 as simple continued fever), and 10 from diarrhoea. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, including phthisis, which in the two previous weeks had been 407 and 452, were 455 last week; this number was 85 below the average.

In St. Clement Danes a charitable agency has been set on foot to commemorate God's goodness to the Prince of Wales. It is a fund to enable the sick poor, free of expense, to have the benefit of a little change of air and scene at some convalescent home, or elsewhere, after they have been discharged from the hospital wards. It will bear the title of the Albert Edward Convalescent Fund, and will be attached to King's College Hospital. The fund will be administered under proper regulations, and every patient who has the benefit of it will require a medical certificate. The blessing and the need of such a fund are strongly set forth by Mr. Waldron, the secretary of the hospital.

At a meeting of the Society of Biblical Archaeology, on Tuesday, Mr. J. W. Bosanquet, F.R.S., treasurer, read a paper "Concerning Cyrus, son of Cambyses, grandson of Astyages, who took Babylon, as distinguished from Cyrus, father of Cambyses, who conquered Astyages." In this paper the learned chronologist endeavoured to show that, contrary to the received opinions of historians, Cyrus, son of Cambyses, though leader of the Medes as early as the year B.C. 535, was contemporary with the early part of the reign of Darius Hystaspes, having taken the throne of the Persian empire after the death of his father. This view he believed to be consonant with the results of recent discoveries, and afforded a satisfactory explanation of the confessedly difficult chronology of Ezra and the Chaldee writers. Much discussion followed the reading of this paper.

A meeting was held, last Saturday, in the Arundel Hall, for the distribution of prizes awarded at the Workmen's International Exhibition of 1870. The chair was taken by Captain Selwyh, R.N. An official statement was made in explanation of the causes of the delay in distributing the medals and also of the large number of awards, this arising from strict adherence to the fundamental rule adopted in this exhibition that the prize should be given to the actual workmen. In some cases, fifteen or twenty men engaged in the production of an article received each a prize according to the respective excel-

lence of his portion of the work. The prizes—which numbered about 1900—consisted of gold, silver, and bronze crosses. Formal presentations were made to representatives from Italy, Austria, the Netherlands, Wurtemberg, Bavaria, Spain, and Peru. Denmark had a large number of awards. Upwards of 500 prizes were taken by London workmen; and, among provincial towns, Sheffield, Birmingham, Nottingham, Derby, Eath, Exeter, and Belfast were most prominent on the prize-list. The distribution to individual prizetakers was then proceeded with, and went on for some hours.

A meeting of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute took place on Monday evening—Mr. C. Brooke, F.R.S., in the chair. A paper was read on "Prehistoric Monotheism, considered in relation to Man as an Aboriginal Savage," being a reply to certain statements made by Sir John Lubbock in his work on Primitive Man. The paper combated the statements made by that writer, that man in his original state was a savage and without religious knowledge, and disproved it from the results of investigations into the present condition of savages, from the earliest authentic records to be found in various countries, and from the writings of Aristotle, Herodotus, and others. A discussion ensued, in which the following, amongst others, joined:—Dr. Haughton, Dr. Fraser, Mr. Prichard, who stated that so far as his inquiries had extended they confirmed the view taken in the paper; and the Rev. G. Percy Badger, who gave similar testimony. In alluding to an apology made by the author of the paper for not quoting Scripture as an authority, he stated that was perhaps judicious, as it enabled him to refute Sir John Lubbock's statement on his own ground, though it seemed strange that the latter should prefer the authority of such as Herodotus, whose writings betrayed ignorance on several points—for instance, where he refuses to believe in snow existing in a land so hot that the inhabitants were black—to the writings of Moses, which, as writings even, were of a much higher order. It was announced that, on the 18th inst., Dr. Bateman would read a paper on "Darwinism, tested by Recent Researches in Language."

The annual general meeting and election of the Printers' Pension, Almshouse, and Orphan Asylum Corporation was held, on Monday, at the London Tavern—Mr. Collingridge, C.E., in the chair. There was a large attendance of subscribers. Mr. J. S. Hodson, the secretary, read a long report, of which the following is an abstract:—The institution has never been in a more prosperous condition than at the present time; the total income for the past year having exceeded that of 1870 by nearly £500. The number of pensioners on the fund is eighty-six—thirty-three men and fifty-three widows; to whom was paid during the past year £196, being £85 over the largest amount paid in any previous year. During the year ten pensioners had died. A legacy of £500 had been received from Mr. Edward Colyer, and £642 from Mr. Johnstone to found a special pension. The special sermon preached by Dean Stanley in Westminster Abbey would realise about £100. The total income for the pension fund for the past year had been £2492, and the expenditure £2282. The almshouse fund had been equally prosperous. There are seventeen inmates in the asylum at Wood-green, of whom five had been elected during the past year. The new wings of the almshouse were opened in August last by Earl Stanhope, and the cost of erection had been £3745 and £866 for repairs to the old premises. The total income had been £3398, and the expenditure £3223. The invested stock stands as follows:—Pension Fund, £13,741; Almshouse Fund, £1590; Orphan Fund, £452.

LAW AND POLICE.

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

Some amusement was caused, yesterday week, by the examination of Mrs. Nangle. When asked by Sir G. Honyman, "Is that (the claimant) your nephew?" she emphatically exclaimed, "Gracious! no." She mimicked his mispronunciation of French, and said that when he got angry at being cross-examined all the foreign accent departed from his speech, and "it was quite British." This witness was very positive as to the tattoo marks, and also as to the extreme unlikeness between the claimant and Roger Tichborne. M. Adrian Chatillon, tutor to Roger Tichborne for six years, from 1834 or 1835, being consulted as to the identity of the claimant, said, "Never Roger Tichborne—never!" and stated that, when he saw his former pupil in 1853, his French had in no way deteriorated. Jules Berrant, too, at one time an innkeeper at Lima, then servant to Roger Tichborne, and now describing himself as a merchant in Brazil, also repudiated the idea that the plaintiff was his former master.

An intimation which many had for some time been expecting was made on Monday by the jury. In the early part of the day M. Jules Berrant, one of Roger's servants, was recalled and cross-examined, and his evidence was followed by that of Madame Chatillon; Senor Deranza, who had known Roger from a child; Mr. Robert Mansfield, a landed proprietor in Hampshire; and the Abbé Salis, who had been acquainted with the Tichborne family for many years. The whole of these emphatically disputed the claimant's identity. At length, about half-past two in the afternoon, the foreman of the jury rose and said that, having heard the evidence regarding the tattoo marks, subject to the Judge's correction, and to the hearing of anything which counsel might desire to place before them, the jury would not require any further evidence. Serjeant Ballantine at once asked for an adjournment until Wednesday, in order that he might have an opportunity of consulting with Mr. Giffard, who had left town for circuit. This, after some conversation between the learned counsel, the Chief Justice, and the Attorney-General, was agreed to.

The 103rd day of the trial witnessed the complete collapse of this extraordinary case, amid every sign of popular excitement. When the court opened, Serjeant Ballantine spoke of the declaration made by the jury on Monday as one which was not quite clear to his mind. Did the jury mean to convey that they had satisfied themselves solely upon that portion of the case which was known as the tattoo marks, or had they formed their opinion in relation to the evidence set forth in the entire case? The jury retired for half an hour, and, on their return, the foreman stated that their decision was based upon the entire evidence, as well as upon that which related to the tattooing. Serjeant Ballantine then elected to be non-suited. The Judge expressed his concurrence in the finding of the jury, and, believing that the claimant had been guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury, directed him to be prosecuted at the Central Criminal Court. His Lordship fixed the bail at £6000 in the plaintiff's own recognisances, and two sureties of £2500 each, or four of £1250 each. The Attorney-General undertook that the prosecution should be at the public expense. A warrant for the claimant's apprehension was at once issued, and he was lodged in Newgate in the course of the afternoon. The Lord Chief Justice, before closing the court, took occasion warmly to compliment the jury, and, amid loud applause, to express his entire belief in the evidence of Mrs. Radcliffe.

Vice-Chancellor Malins made an order, on Tuesday, in a suit of great importance, involving the question of the

responsibility of foreign Governments to contractors in another country. Messrs. Morgan and Gooch, the bankers, were sued for the sum of £40,000, placed in their hands by the French Government as security for a contract for chassépot cartridges, taken up by the plaintiffs during the war. The contract was afterwards repudiated by the French Government, after a portion of the goods had been supplied, and payment on account obtained, on the ground that the essential condition of the agreement, that of time, had been violated; and the bankers refused to give up the money on the plea that they were not stakeholders between the two parties, but agents for the French Government, to which they were under obligation to return it if required. Attempts had been made, but in vain, to bring that Government into the suit; and, after two days' arguments, the Vice-Chancellor made order against the defendants, remarking sharply at the same time on the partisanship of their conduct. Since the French Government would not appear, the case must go on in their absence; and as the evidence showed that the condition of time had been waived, and that certificates as to the quality of the cartridges, on which payment depended, had been vexatiously withheld, inquiries must be made in Chambers whether the plaintiff had performed the contract in whole or in part, and what was due to him—with order on Messrs. Morgan to pay the money into court.

A curious question came before Vice-Chancellor Sir R. Malins for settlement in the matter of the winding up of the Hercules Insurance Company. Mr. Sharman, a draper, of Leighton Buzzard, already a large shareholder in the company, applied for 400 extra shares; and, to get over the technical difficulty of so many shares standing in one name, allowed his married daughter, Mrs. Pugh, to sign the application. Though the shares were allotted to her and her husband, all the calls had been paid by Sharman; and the application was to remove the names of the Pughs as contributories, and to substitute that of Sharman. The substitution was ordered.

In the Court of Bankruptcy, on Monday, a jury empanelled to try an issue which had been raised respecting the title to a certain traction-engine was discharged without being able to agree upon a verdict. This was only the second jury case which has taken place in this court since the passing of the present Bankruptcy Act.

At the Hertford Assizes, on Tuesday, Miss Fanny Kay daughter of a gentleman of great respectability at Biggleswade, was plaintiff in an action for breach of promise. Defendant was Mr. Powers, a wealthy miller. The parties had known each other from childhood, and had been engaged to be married for some years; but in 1871 defendant broke off the connection on the score of ill-health. Not the slightest imputation was cast upon the character of the plaintiff, and the action was practically undefended. The jury gave their verdict for plaintiff—damages, £1000.

An action to recover damages for breach of promise of marriage was tried at the Leicester Assizes, last Saturday, in which the plaintiff was a widow, fifty-one years of age, and the defendant was a widower with five children. The jury awarded the plaintiff £250.

A petition against the return of Mr. Blennerhassett for the county of Kerry was lodged, on Monday, in the Irish Court of Common Pleas. The sitting member and his agents are charged with using violence.

Arthur O'Connor, the lad who made, on Thursday week, so impudent an attack on the Queen, was taken before Sir Thomas Henry, at Bow-street, on the following day. The prisoner was charged with presenting a pistol at her Majesty with the intention of alarming her Majesty. The witnesses were Prince Leopold, General Hardinge (the Equerry in Waiting), the outriders, attendants, and police. John Brown, the personal attendant of her Majesty, said that he saw the prisoner running round to the Queen's side of the carriage, and that he followed and seized him. The prisoner, who was cool and collected, was committed for trial. The document found upon the prisoner is a very curious production. It seeks to bind her Majesty to grant an unconditional release of the Fenians who are still in prison, and in case of the prisoner being adjudged guilty of death for having extorted the same, there was a guarantee that he should not be strangled, but shot, and his body delivered to his friends for burial. He had pen and ink in his pocket in readiness for the Queen to sign the paper when her Majesty arrived at St. Paul's on Tuesday week.

The Old Bailey Sessions were brought to a close yesterday week. Amelia Portbury, charged with the wilful murder of her mother, was acquitted. Joshua Sydney Thomas was convicted of stealing four diamond rings, and, with William Adams, a receiver, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment. Sophia Grange, a married woman, was found guilty of throwing a quantity of corrosive fluid at her husband, and she was sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude. Edward Harrison, for feloniously wounding his wife, was ordered to be kept in penal servitude for five years.

At the Middlesex Sessions William Jago, a young printer was, on Tuesday, found guilty of stealing plate from his master, Mr. Burrell. Miss Woods, the master's niece, had assisted him, under intimidation, as she urged. The Assistant Judge sentenced the man to twelve months' hard labour.

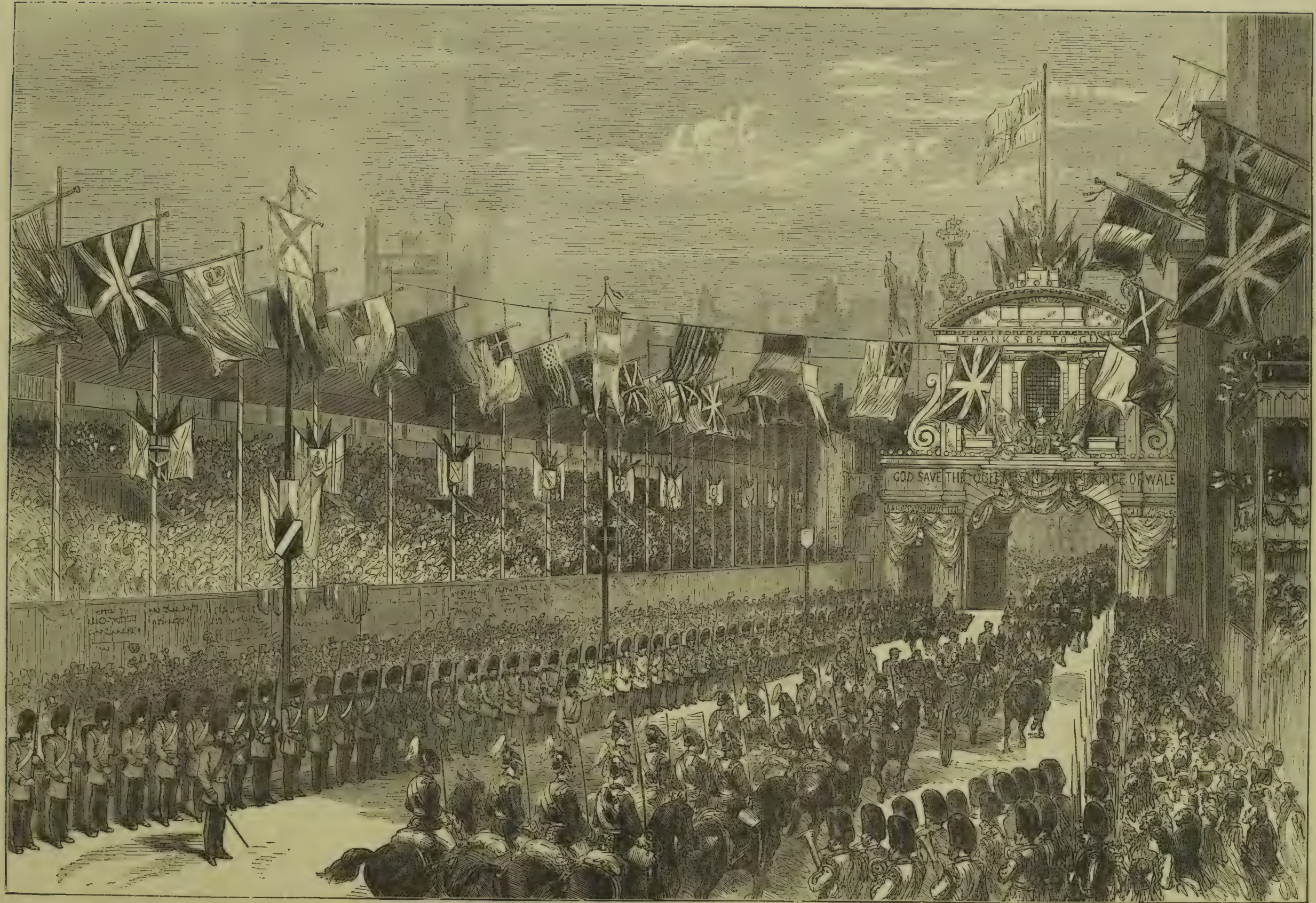
A footman was charged at the Mansion House, on Tuesday, with stealing valuable gold coins. Having presented them for sale to Messrs. Baum, of Lombard-street, he was suspected, handed over to the police, and confessed he had stolen the coins from his master, Captain Moir. Sir Thomas Gabriel committed him for trial.

Charged with obtaining money under false pretences Frederick Cox, described as honorary secretary of the Free Dormitory Association, appeared before Mr. Newton, at Marlborough-street, on Monday. It was alleged that, by means of illegally using the names of several well-known noblemen and ministers of religion, he had succeeded in collecting £3000 last year, besides two sums of £1000 each, sent by anonymous donors, the whole of which money he had fraudulently used for his own purposes. Eventually the case was adjourned.

John Dunlop, clerk to Mr. Henley, wine and spirit merchant, Tooley-street, having appropriated about £100, pleaded guilty, at Southwark, on Monday, and was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

Clowns are popularly supposed to bear any amount of punishment on the stage; but Joseph Elwell, the clown at Astley's, having been struck with a carrot by a supernumerary, in what is termed in theatrical phraseology a "rally," retaliated with four blows, for which Mr. Chance fined him £2, at Lambeth, on Tuesday.

At the Oxford Assizes, on Saturday, Edward Roberts was convicted of the wilful murder of Ann Meyrick, to whom he had been paying his addresses, and was sentenced to death without hope of mercy.

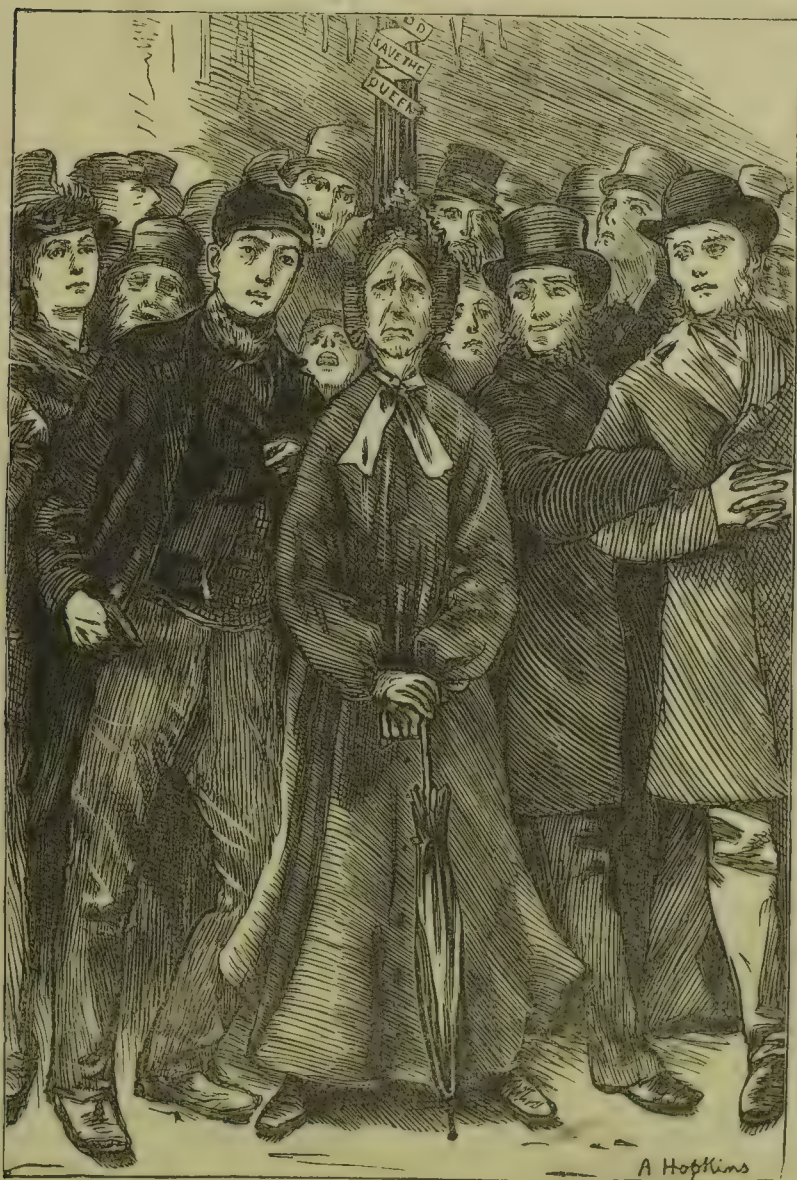


THE THANKSGIVING DAY: THE GREAT STAND ON THE SITE OF THE LAW COURTS.

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THE THANKSGIVING DAY.



TEMPLE BAR DECORATED.

THE THANKSGIVING DAY.

Our last Saturday's Publication contained, besides a new Portrait of her Majesty the Queen, accompanied by a Memoir, several Illustrations of the Royal Procession to St. Paul's Cathedral on Tuesday week, the Thanksgiving Service attended by her Majesty, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and others of the Royal Family, and the Illuminations in the evening of that day. We now continue the series with a number of Engravings, to which all the available space in the present enlarged Number of our Journal is devoted; for we are persuaded that no other subject can be so interesting to our readers, in the mood of affectionate loyalty which has grown yet stronger by the opportunity lately granted for its expression, and by its fitting association with the religious ordinance of a public thanksgiving to God for the recovery of the Prince of Wales from his perilous illness. This may be a suitable place, in the fore-front of our continued account of these proceedings, to insert the following gracious letter from the Queen, which was received by Mr. Gladstone:—

"Buckingham Palace, Feb. 29, 1872.

"The Queen is anxious, as on a previous occasion, to express publicly her own personal very deep sense of the exception she and her dear children met with on Tuesday, February 27th, from millions of her subjects, on her way to and from St. Paul's.

"Words are too weak for the Queen to say how very deeply touched and gratified she has been by the immense enthusiasm and affection exhibited towards her dear son and herself, from the highest down to the lowest, on the long progress through the capital, and she would earnestly wish to convey her warmest and most heartfelt thanks to the whole nation for this great demonstration of loyalty.

"The Queen, as well as her son and dear daughter-in-law, felt that the whole nation joined with them in thanking God for sparing the beloved Prince of Wales's life.

"The remembrance of this day, and of the remarkable order maintained throughout, will for ever be affectionately remembered by the Queen and her family."

A narrative and description of what took place on Tuesday week appeared in our last, and it will not therefore be required that we should now relate the whole affair, but only dwell upon those features of it which are the subjects of the Engravings presented this week.

The Illustrations in the present Double Number show the following incidents and aspects of the day's proceedings:—The assemblage of school-children in the Green Park, on the side next Buckingham Palace, when the Queen set forth at noon; the boys of the Greenwich Hospital School keeping the lines in Trafalgar-square, and the scene at St. Martin's Church when the procession went by; the enormous throng of spectators in the Strand, near Temple Bar, and in Fleet-street; the grand stand, or covered range of seats, extending along the site of the New Law Courts; the decorations of Temple Bar; the ceremony of the Lord Mayor presenting his sword of state to her Majesty at that ancient portal of the City; the playful bystanders making use of the knocker, as if to demand the opening of Temple Bar gates, which on this occasion were not closed; the procession going up Ludgate-hill; the landing of members of the two Houses of Parliament, who had come from Westminster Palace by steam-boats, at Paul's Wharf; the procession of the clergy and Court officials, in the Cathedral, conducting her Majesty and their Royal Highnesses up the nave; their appearance in the Royal Pew, which was placed across the end of the nave on the floor beneath the central dome, directly opposite the choir; the Queen and the Princess and Princesses leaving St. Paul's after Divine service; the return through New Oxford-street, and the floral pavilion there erected; the triumphal arch at Regent-circus, Oxford-street; and the external illumination of the dome of St. Paul's in the evening, which was one of the many objects that attracted vast crowds of people walking about the streets till long past midnight.

The street procession, it will be remembered, leaving Buckingham Palace a few minutes before noon, arrived at the great west door of St. Paul's a few minutes before one o'clock. It consisted of the Speaker's carriage, the Lord Chancellor's, the Duke of Cambridge's, and nine Royal carriages. The first seven of these were closed carriages, in which were the ladies and gentlemen officially belonging to the Royal household; the eighth carriage, open and drawn by four horses, conveyed Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and little Prince George of Wales, with the Marquis of Ailesbury. The ninth carriage, open and drawn by six horses, bore the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, their eldest child, Prince Albert Victor, and Princess Beatrice. The route was by Stables-yard Gate, St. James's Palace, Pall-mall, Trafalgar-square, the Strand, Temple Bar, Fleet-street, and Ludgate-hill.

As the Royal carriages started from Buckingham Palace they were first greeted, on coming out of the courtyard, by many thousand children of the charity schools and Sunday schools in London and its neighbourhood. These boys and girls, under the care of their school teachers, were collected in the bay of the Green Park railings, close to the palace, by an arrangement made between Mr. G. W. Martin, their musical director, and the Metropolitan Board of Works. They sang the National Anthem as the Queen and the Prince and Princess went by, at the outset of the procession, and waited three hours and a half, till the procession returned down Constitution-hill, when they sang the new Thanksgiving Hymn, specially composed by Mr. Martin. It may here be mentioned that similar performances of hymns by school children took place at St. Mary's Church, in the Strand, on the Holborn Viaduct, and at the triumphal arch in Regent-circus.

The procession came along Pall-mall East into Trafalgar-square, and passed along the north side of that square, in front of the National Gallery, instead of passing by the Nelson Column at Charing-cross. In Trafalgar-square it was welcomed by many thousands of spectators. The front court of the National Gallery was partly occupied by the soldiers' daughters from their school at Hampstead. They sat tier above tier, with their scarlet cloaks and the blue ribbon in their hats. The line of young bluejackets from the Greenwich Hospital School kept the road from end to end of the square. The only decoration Trafalgar-square had to boast was the multitude of spectators congregated within it. The whole front of the National Gallery was occupied, and even the coping-stone was used as a balcony. The square itself was almost full; and the people clung round Nelson's Column packed more densely, and higher up the column, than on several occasions of late. It is true they could not see much; but they knew when the procession was passing, and cheered most lustily. Many were gathered in the space about the fountains, unable to force their way to the front, and compelled to rest content with a view of the more fortunate; but the windows around the square were well occupied, and a flag or

two waved from Northumberland House. Viewed from St. Martin's Church, it seemed as if all London had gathered in Trafalgar-square to witness some great spectacle of which this alone was to be the scene. Leaving the square, the procession moved down Duncannon-street. The whole of the left-hand side of the street was occupied by the booth put up by the wardens of St. Martin's Church, who, with the charities of the district, may be congratulated on having obtained a large sum of money by letting the seats. The Charing-cross Hospital made a good show of the ambulance flags which served in the late war. There was a gorgeous covered stand in front of the Charing-cross Hotel.

Before the procession came, the streets from Charing-cross to the Cathedral were crowded to excess, and at some points it was with great difficulty that the police and the sentries, who lined the route, kept the roadway clear. The pavements were filled with people; almost every place in the huge stands appeared to be occupied; the windows of shops and houses, and even the roofs themselves, were crammed with spectators. The roadway was kept clear by a double line of military and police on each side. The third battalion of Grenadier Guards had charge of Pall-mall, with some of the Royal Artillery. The Royal Marine Artillery extended from the east end of the National Gallery to the Adelphi Theatre, the Royal Artillery from Adelphi Theatre to Savoy-street, and the second battalion of the 23rd Fusiliers from that to the west side of Temple Bar. At the junctions of the diverging streets with the main thoroughfare, as at some other points along the route, were posted detachments of cavalry, varying in strength according to circumstances. The detachments in Trafalgar-square were succeeded by a detachment of twenty in King William-street, smaller bodies at Adam-street, Cecil-street, Southampton-street, Beaufort-buildings, and Burlington-street, twenty at Wellington-street, a few at Catherine-street, and twenty at the east and west corners of St. Clement's Church. The spectators, from the footways up to the balconies and the roofs, were, in this part of the route at least, of the most orderly character. For some time before the procession passed, the scene was enlivened by carriages of all sorts hurrying forward with ticket-holders to St. Paul's. Anything which suggested the notion of a turn-out "in state" was hailed by the spectators with cheers. Several eminent statesmen were recognised and cheered.

The decorations along the Strand were very effective, but were not arranged, like those of Fleet-street and Ludgate-hill, on a plan of combined design. The grand stand in the front courtyard of the Charing-cross Hotel, the stand at St. Mary's Church, and that between St. Clement's Church and Temple Bar, were the most conspicuous objects. This last portion of the route, just beyond St. Clement's, was perhaps the best. On the north side of the street, as everybody knows, is the extensive site of the New Law Courts, running up to Temple Bar. Here, along the whole extent of the site, Messrs. Willing and Co., the advertising agents, erected tiers of seats sufficient to accommodate upwards of 3000 spectators, and they seemed to be fully occupied. The stand was handsome as well as extensive. The seats were covered with crimson cloth; the uprights which supported the awning were decorated with flags, flowers, mottoes, and jewelled devices of an appropriate character, one of them representing "the Prince of Wales's feathers." This stand commanded a full view of the Bar, a partial view of the prospect beyond, and an admirable view of the procession in its approach from St. Clement's Church to the Bar. The houses on the opposite side of the thoroughfare were decorated in very good style, and some, as the London and Westminster Bank, had ranges of seats and balconies erected in front. This bank had its front covered with bright red baize, panelled with gold beading; it showed medallion portraits of the Queen, the Prince, and the Princess. There were various inscriptions, one of them being "We give Thee thanks, King of Kings, for the recovery of our Prince."

At Temple Bar the Royal procession had been expected to halt for a few moments while a time-honoured custom was being observed, and the Bar, familiar to Londoners, had been expressly decorated for the occasion. It may be remembered that the structure, which is of Portland stone, was erected, in 1671, at the expense of the City from designs by Sir Christopher Wren, in place of the previous Bar, a wooden structure with a narrow gateway, which had been destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666, and through which many Royal personages had passed on memorable occasions. The present edifice, which is exactly two hundred years old, consists, as is generally known, of a large elliptical arch spanning the road, and a smaller semicircular arch for foot passengers at each side. There is, above, a little quaint-looking apartment immediately over the gateway, with windows facing east and west, and the whole is surmounted by a pediment. On the western side are statues, in niches, of Charles I. and II., and on the eastern of James I. and Queen Anne of Denmark.

Such is Temple Bar, which had undergone a process of decoration for this occasion. The grimy surface of its masonry had been scraped and cleansed to a light grey. The capitals of its Corinthian pillars were gilded, as were the string-courses and the architrave above the capitals. The two cornucopias were also gilded, and the consoles in the cornices. The centre and side archways were draped with festoons of crimson, relieved with twisted cord of crimson and gold; and the gate itself was touched up with gilding, the studs and ornamentation of the top being picked out with gold. Over the centre archway were figures representing Peace and Plenty reclining with a lyre between them; above the lyre was a bust of the Prince of Wales. Along the top of the bar and the lower cornice, and over the side archways, ran lines of gas jets, protected by open globes. These were lighted throughout the day, probably as a safeguard against the consequences of a possible fog. Their ineffectual fires, happily, however, paled before the sunshine, which, at the very moment of the Queen's entrance to the City, lighted up the stirring scene. At the upper angles of the bar stood four lofty, gilded candelabra, sustaining a number of globe-covered jets. Beneath, at each side, were traced in letters, intended for night display, the appropriate words, "Thanks be to God" and "God Save the Queen and the Prince of Wales."

Just inside Temple Bar, on the north side of the street, opposite Childs' banking-house, was another stand for spectators, belonging to Messrs. Willing. It had a lofty roof, which sustained a deep hanging of mazarine blue cloth, fringed with gold and adorned with scutcheons and trophies of banners. Beneath were suspended devices in crystal glass, overtopped by flags of all nations. The poles sustaining the roof were adorned with trophies and scutcheons, and were covered with scarlet cloth and twisted gold cording, which had a splendid appearance. These decorations were arranged by Messrs. Defries.

At half-past eleven o'clock the Lord Mayor, who was accompanied by the City Marshal, with four trumpeters, the Common Crier bearing the mace, and the Swordbearer, the Sheriffs, and a deputation from the Aldermen and Common Council of the City, went in carriages from the Mansion House, along Queen Victoria-street, and Tudor-street, to the Temple, which they entered at Whitefriars-gate. The carriages, with the ladies

who had accompanied them, then went up Bouverie-street into Fleet-street, and thence to the cathedral. In the Temple were the twenty-two grey troop-horses for the use of the deputation. At twelve o'clock the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and deputies mounted, issued from the Temple by Whitefriars-gate, and rode up Bouverie-street into Fleet-street, thence to Temple Bar, where they remained on horseback, having taken up their station at the eastern side of Temple Bar, awaiting the arrival of the Royal procession. A guard of honour of the Hon. Artillery Company, with their band, under the command of Captain Defries (Ensign Watson carrying the Queen's colours), was in waiting within the Bar; while on the western side of the gate, in the Strand, a guard of honour of the 23rd Welsh Fusiliers, with their band and white goat, wearing the silver frontlet presented by the Queen, was assembled. The Lord Mayor, who was attired in a velvet purple robe with ermine tippet, took up his position close to Temple Bar—the Sheriffs, in their robes and chains of office, and the macebearer and swordbearer being next in order. Next came the Aldermen, in their robes of office, each wearing a white silk favour on his shoulder, ranged in two rows on each side of the thoroughfare; and the Common Councilmen, in their robes of mazarine, also placed in two rows. In the centre of the roadway, their horses' heads turned eastward, were a Queen's trumpeter and an orderly. A long interval of waiting took place, which was broken only by the noise of the crowd, the playing of the band, or the singing of the charity children who had found seats in the stands erected at St. Dunstan's Church. It wanted twenty-five minutes to one o'clock when the cheers of the spectators at St. Clement's Church announced to the assemblage at Temple Bar that the procession was at hand. A few minutes later the sound of distant cheering reached the ears of those who were waiting within the City boundary, and became gradually louder and louder as the procession drew nearer. The mounted escort passed through without any ceremony of asking for admission, but some little check occurred which stopped further progress for a few moments, and the Royal carriages had to wait in front of the vast crowd assembled outside Temple Bar. Loud and long were the plaudits that burst forth from the excited multitude, and they were taken up by those inside the Bar, and repeated again and again. The procession moved on, and the carriage of the Speaker passed through. The Duke of Cambridge was warmly cheered, and the applause was taken up with increased earnestness and warmth as the carriage containing the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and Prince George of Wales advanced. The one carriage to which all eyes were directed passed through the open gates of the City and came to a stand, the band of the guard of honour playing the National Anthem. The Lord Mayor advanced, bareheaded, and presented to her Majesty the sword of the City, which, having touched, her Majesty returned to his Lordship's custody. The civic procession in waiting went on in front; and the Lord Mayor, who did his part most admirably, mounted his horse and rode bareheaded before her Majesty's carriage, bearing the sword of the City before him. The band played "God Bless the Prince of Wales," a burst of almost deafening cheers broke forth, and were caught up by the whole line of people along Fleet-street. The enthusiastic manifestation of loyalty and affection which was displayed upon all sides evidently had a deep effect upon her Majesty; for she leaned towards the Prince of Wales, and, grasping his hand in her own, looked around with a smile. The simple, affectionate manner in which this was done was delightful to see.

The procession, being reinforced by the City dignitaries, continued its way along Fleet-street amid the same demonstrations of enthusiasm. The pent-up multitude on each side of Temple Bar were now permitted to swarm into the roadway. Some indulged themselves with the playful joke of using the knocker of the open City gate. The scene farther on was very bright and gay. A line of scarlet cloth, with a yellow border, went along the front of the houses on each side. In many parts of Fleet-street the windows of houses had been taken out, to admit of a better view of the pageant, and some ingenuity was displayed in expressions of loyalty. For instance, the words of the National Anthem, in letters of gold, were so arranged on the fronts of opposite houses as to read continuously. The lamp-posts all along Fleet-street were painted blue and gilt; and for the ordinary lamps tasteful designs in crystal glass had been substituted, each lamp alternately showing the Royal arms and the Prince's plume. These were pretty by day and were used to much advantage in the illumination in the evening. In other parts of the street standards were grouped together with much taste, by the arrangement of the Fleet-street Decoration Committee. Along each side of the street rose lines of Venetian masts, 40 ft. high, painted red, and with their length broken by two gilt ornaments, and crowned by carved and gilded caps. From them hung silken gonfalons, with the arms of England at various epochs, in brilliant colours. Between these lofty Venetian masts were others of about half the height, painted a bright blue, and surmounted by plumes and trophies of small flags. Larger clumps of flags were affixed to the Venetian masts at the same height from the ground, and between them and the smaller masts, in each interval, was festooned a long garland of flowers. These flowers were very bright in colour and natural in appearance, but might have been improved by a rather larger admixture of green. From the summits of the tall Venetian masts cords were extended across the street, in the centre of which were eagles, holding in bill and claw similar festoons of flowers, which fell upon each side to the clumps of flags in the line of the longitudinal wreaths. The effect was exceedingly good. At St. Dunstan's the stands erected by the vestry were, like most of the others, covered with red cloth, but here the prevailing colour was relieved by the valance being festooned with white. Above the porch was an allegorical painting representing an angel raising the Prince of Wales from a sick bed, in answer to the prayers of the clergy of the various religions under the British sceptre. The line of route was kept from the east side of Temple Bar to Chancery-lane by a detachment of the Hon. Artillery Company; thence to Whitefriars-street by the second battalion of the 23rd Foot, and from Whitefriars-street to the Cathedral by the first battalion of the Scots Fusilier Guards.

The grand triumphal arch at the crossing of Farringdon-street, hereafter to be called Ludgate-circus, from the bottom of Fleet-street to the foot of Ludgate-hill, was shown in one of last week's Illustrations. Its central archway, through which the procession passed, was 24 ft. wide and 32 ft. high, of the Gothic form, surmounted by a stately spire. Here was another great stand, for spectators, built of a semicircular form. A vast multitude of people filled the great width of Farringdon-street and New Bridge-street, and the new street thence to Holborn, commanding a view of the procession here. Having gone through the triumphal arch, and beneath the viaduct of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, the procession ascended Ludgate-hill. This street was adorned, by a local committee, in a manner similar to Fleet-street, with a row of tall Venetian masts along each

side, alternating with shorter masts, supporting shields or trophies, and drapery of flags, with floral wreaths connecting them, or extended across the street. A representation of the dove of peace, modelled in papier-maché, and fastened high in air by fine wires stretched from the houses at each side, held in its mouth a ring, from which depended wreaths, carried down to the Venetian masts at each side and there fastened. The garlands thus looped and repeated at regular intervals conveyed to those beneath the effect of a canopied floral pavilion. Mr. A. Dillon was the artistic decorator employed here, and his skill was shown afterwards in the decoration of St. Paul's. One feature upon which the Ludgate-hill committee prided themselves was the historical character given to their display of flags, bannerets, and coats of arms. This represented in an unbroken series the shields, crowns, and heraldic arms of the Kings and Queens of England from the reign of Alfred, A.D. 872, to that of Victoria, A.D. 1872—a period of exactly a thousand years. The larger flags floating from the tops of the Venetian masts exhibited in similar chronological order the changes in the national arms and banners of England, as borne by the different Sovereigns; while the banners suspended from the shorter masts bore, among other things, the names of nearly one hundred of the principal towns in the United Kingdom, the colonies, and our Indian empire.

There was another peculiarity in the arrangements at Ludgate-hill. The committee had supplied the houses along both sides of the street with a number of little hand-flags, to be held by the ladies at the windows, and to be waved, instead of white handkerchiefs, as the Royal party went by. These flags were diversely coloured—red, for the Queen; blue, for the Prince of Wales; yellow, for the Princess. A signal to get them ready was given by a red flag on the railway viaduct as the procession approached. It had a very pretty effect, and was pleasing to all.

The members of the two Houses of Parliament, with the ladies who accompanied them, were conveyed by five of the Thames steam-boats from the Speaker's stairs at Westminster Bridge to Paul's Wharf. The arrangements were made by Captain Gossett, Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms, who directed their embarkation and landing. The first boat started at a quarter before eleven, with a valuable freight of peers and peeresses. The others followed in good time, and all were landed at Paul's Wharf early enough to take their places comfortably in the Cathedral. The landing occupied just one hour. The City police, under the command of Colonel Fraser, kept a clear passage for the members of the Legislature and their friends, from Paul's Wharf to St. Paul's Cathedral.

The arrival of her Majesty at St. Paul's was announced to all London by the firing of the guns at the Tower and in St. James's Park; the Royal Standard being hoisted at that instant upon a flagstaff in the Golden Gallery above the great dome.

The Queen entered the Cathedral through the great western door, in front of which a pavilion of crimson and white cloth had been erected, with covered ways of approach; and the portico bore the inscription, in gold letters on a crimson ground, "I was glad when they said unto me, We will go into the house of the Lord." There was a vestibule inside, with separate reception-rooms and retiring-rooms, elegantly furnished and decorated. The Scots Fusilier Guards formed a guard of honour outside. The Royal Yeomen of the Guard were in the nave of the Cathedral. As the Queen's carriage stopped, the cheering broke out with still greater force. The Prince of Wales raised his hat and remained uncovered, bowing his acknowledgments alternately from side to side, while her Majesty surveyed the surrounding scene with evident emotion. At the entrance Princess Beatrice was the first to alight, then the Princess of Wales, who turned and handed her son Prince Albert Victor out of the carriage; her Majesty next descended, and was followed by the Prince. His Royal Highness alighted with some effort, and walked very lamely. In ascending the flight of steps leading to the portico the Princess offered her assistance by placing her hand under his elbow. The people witnessed this proof of solicitude with expressions of profound sympathy and regret.

The Queen was received at the Cathedral by the Bishop of London and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, and by the officers of her Majesty's household, who were in waiting at St. Paul's. The Queen was simply dressed in a corded black silk dress, trimmed with miniver, and a jacket to match. Her Majesty also wore a black bonnet with black and white feathers and white flowers. The Princess of Wales wore a dress of dark blue satin, with polonaise of blue velvet, trimmed with fur, and a bonnet of blue velvet with feathers of the same colour. Princess Beatrice wore a dress and jacket of rich mauve silk, trimmed with swan's down, and a white hat with mauve and white feathers. The Prince of Wales wore the uniform of a general officer, with the collars of the Orders of the Garter and the Bath. The Duke of Edinburgh wore his naval uniform, with the collars of the Orders of the Garter and the Star of India. Prince Arthur wore the uniform of the Rifle Brigade, with the collars of the Orders of the Garter and St. Patrick. Prince Leopold wore the Highland costume, with the collars of the Orders of the Garter and the Thistle.

The Bishop and the Dean and Chapter preceded her Majesty from the west entrance up the nave to the Royal pew in the central area of the cathedral. Her Majesty had the Prince of Wales on her right, and held his arm; on her left was the Princess of Wales. His Royal Highness was at the same time leading by the hand his eldest son, Prince Albert Victor of Wales, and her Royal Highness, in like manner, held the hand of Prince George of Wales. This was an affecting incident in the day's proceedings. The Prince of Wales was able to walk without aid, though his lameness was apparent. He was pale, but not more so than might have been expected, from the suffering he has had to endure.

The following was the order of the procession up the nave, to precede the Queen:—Lancaster Herald (G. E. Adams, Esq.) and Somerset Herald (J. R. Planché, Esq.), in their quaint official costume of "tabards;" the Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department, the Field Officer in Brigade Waiting, the Silver Stick in Waiting, the Gentlemen in Attendance on Prince Leopold, the Equerry to the Duke of Cambridge, the Equerry to Prince Arthur, the Equerry to the Duke of Edinburgh, the Equerry to the Prince of Wales, two Equeries in Waiting, the Clerk Marshal, the Master of the Household, the Queen's Private Secretary, the Keeper of the Privy Purse, the Comptroller and Treasurer to the Prince of Wales, the Groom of the Bedchamber to the Prince of Wales, the Groom in Waiting, the Lord of the Bedchamber to the Prince of Wales, the Lord in Waiting; the Master of the Buckhounds; the Comptroller of the Household, the Gold Stick in Waiting; Chester Herald, H. Murray-Lane, Esq.; Norroy King of Arms, W. Aston Blount, Esq.; the Captain of the Gentlemen-at-Arms; Garter Principal King of Arms, Sir Albert W. Woods; two Gentlemen Ushers; the Marquis of Ailesbury, Master of the Horse; the Earl of Bessborough, Lord Steward; Lord Richard Grosvenor, the Vice-Chamberlain; and Viscount Sydney, the Lord Chamberlain.

Behind the Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales, with their two little boys, walked the Duke of Edinburgh and Princess Beatrice; next came Prince Leopold and Prince Arthur; and then the Duke of Cambridge. Their Royal Highnesses were followed by the Duchess of Sutherland, Mistress of the Robes; the two Ladies of the Bedchamber, the Woman of the Bedchamber attending Princess Beatrice, the Maids of Honour in Waiting, the Chamberlain to the Princess of Wales, and the Lady and Woman of the Bedchamber to her Royal Highness.

The preparations in the interior of the Cathedral have been described. Along the middle of the western nave, from the great west door to the central space under the great dome, was a raised gangway for the Queen and Princes and Princesses to walk to their pew, which was placed directly across the end of that portion of the nave where it opens to the dome, immediately fronting the choir and altar. The sides of the nave were occupied by the Mayors of provincial towns, in their robes; the officers of the Army and the officers of the Navy, in their uniforms. Next the Royal Pew, to the right hand, were the seats reserved for distinguished foreigners; to the left hand those of foreign Ambassadors. Beyond these, in the space under the dome, were the seats for the Peers, on the right hand, and for the House of Commons on the left, the Lord Chancellor and the Speaker having chairs of state opposite each other. The Lord Mayor and Corporation of London were in the north transept; the members of the Universities, the Dissenting ministers, and other privileged classes in the south transept. The Judges were under the pulpit, at the corner, to the right, where the upper portion of the nave meets the dome; the Lords Lieutenant and Sheriffs of counties were at the left-hand corner. The clergy, with their friends, occupied the whole choir. There were extensive ranges of seats for spectators built on high between the pillars in the nave and transepts, and three tiers of seats above the west door. About 14,000 persons were accommodated throughout the building. The furniture and decoration of the seats, in the principal places, had been done by Mr. Banting, of St. James's-street. Crimson cloth was largely used; the Lord Chancellor and the Speaker had gilded chairs.

The Royal Pew, decked with crimson cloth, was raised above the gangway of the nave by four low steps, making a height of about 2 ft. in all from the pavement. This raised space was fenced in by a brass rail, ledged with velvet in the manner of a pew, and with cushions on the front ledge. Her Majesty's arm-chair was gold and red, and the pew contained fifty other chairs of a plainer sort. The Queen's chair stood on the centre line of the Cathedral's width and just under the west edge of the dome. In the Royal Pew her Majesty's chair of state was placed in the centre; on her right were ranged the Prince of Wales, Prince Albert Victor, the Duke of Edinburgh, and Prince Arthur; on her left were the Princess of Wales, Prince George of Wales, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and the Duke of Cambridge. The other seats were occupied by the lords, ladies, and gentlemen of the Royal Household.

A complete account of the service has been published. It consisted of the "Te Deum," sung by a choir of 250 voices, from new music by Mr. Goss; the prayers and responses of the Liturgy, intoned by the Rev. J. H. Coward, the Lord Mayor's Chaplain, a Minor Canon of St. Paul's, and Rector of St. Benedict's, Paul's Wharf, with the general and special thanksgiving; the anthem, composed by Mr. Goss; and the Archbishop of Canterbury's sermon, concluding with a hymn, specially written for this occasion by the Rev. S. J. Stone, of St. Paul's, Haggerstone. The Bishop of London pronounced a parting benediction. Her Majesty and their Royal Highnesses then left the Cathedral, again took their places in the carriages, and set forth on their return to Buckingham Palace. A Royal salute was fired, as upon their arrival, by the Tower and St. James's Park guns.

The route of the procession homeward was down Ludgate-hill, up the Old Bailey, over the Holborn Viaduct, along Holborn, High Holborn, New Oxford-street, Oxford-street, Regent-circus, and West Oxford-street, through the Marble Arch, by the road along the east side of Hyde Park, to Hyde Park-corner, thence down Constitution-hill to Buckingham Palace. This journey occupied above an hour and a half, starting at two o'clock and arriving at twenty-five minutes before four. The whole length of the route was thronged by dense multitudes of people, who greeted the Royal party with hearty cheering.

Holborn Viaduct and the circus at the Holborn end were occupied by stands for spectators, built by Mr. B. Edgington for the City Corporation and the Metropolitan Board of Works. A squadron of the 1st Life Guards, with their band, were stationed here. The decorative effect, coming off the Viaduct and looking up Holborn, was exceedingly good, and seemed to attract her Majesty's notice. It consisted of Venetian masts at regular intervals along the sides of the roadway, supporting continuous lines of well-made red and white artificial flowers. This extended as far as the boundary of the City of London, which is marked by granite obelisks bearing the civic arms, just eastward of Gray's-inn-lane, where, until quite recently, Middle-row would have intercepted the view. In High Holborn, westward of Kingsgate-street, on each side commenced a row of blue Venetian masts, every one surmounted by a Royal crown, and bearing alternately a gaily emblazoned shield with the Royal arms or with the Prince of Wales's feathers. Suspended in graceful curves from the summits were festoons of artificial flowers. Many of the houses in this section of the route were tastefully decorated, and the display of mottoes was profuse.

One of the prettiest things along this route was the Bloomsbury Pavilion, near Mudie's Library, at the junction of Museum, Hart, and New Oxford streets. It was put up at the expense of the united parishes of St. George and St. Giles, the committee having been disappointed of finding constructors to undertake the erection of a triumphal arch. It was of circular form, and large enough for the accommodation of thirty members of the 37th Middlesex Volunteer Rifle brass band. This pavilion was constructed by Mr. Simpson, of Tottenham-court-road, from designs by Mr. Peacock, architect. Its adornment with foliage and flowers was furnished by Mr. Bland, who decorated the whole line of street with floral festoons.

Here the 10th Hussars succeeded the Life Guards in the duty of closing the side streets against traffic. In Oxford-street proper the decorations consisted of festoons of Chinese lanterns suspended from the Venetian masts; the flags and streamers from this point seemed more abundant than ever. Opposite Messrs. Jackson and Graham's a slight check took place, which gave the Royal party an opportunity of observing the effective decorations here. From the parapet of the houses belonging to this establishment floated Royal standards, supported by different forms of the national ensign. Beneath was a wide red scroll, brodered with flowers, bearing the words, "The Nation dries her tears and gives thanks. To her is restored her hope, and to her beloved Queen her son." Between the windows were splendid trophies of flags. On the opposite side of the way the establishment of Mr. Nosotti was equally noticeable; it was decorated with festoons of laurel leaves, the windows

and balconies hung with red satin and gold, with a row of beautiful natural flowers, and a bust of the Prince of Wales in the centre. A band at Messrs. Jackson and Graham's, and a shower of bouquets from the roof of Mr. Nosotti's, made the short stoppage of the Royal carriage somewhat noticeable. Her Majesty called the attention of the Prince and Princess to the decorations of both these establishments, and repeatedly acknowledged the hearty greetings of the spectators at the windows, before the carriage was again put in motion, amid two lines of the 4th Regiment, which here took up the task of keeping the Royal way to the triumphal arch at Regent-circus.

The arch put up in Regent-circus was of an elegant and tasteful design. The middle arch and two side arches were covered with laurels and other greenery and flowers. On a broad red band across the top of the arch was the motto, "The Nation's and the Mother's Heart are one," in large white letters. On the summit of the edifice were the Royal arms, with flags on each side. Banners and streamers waved from every part of the structure; bouquets and Prince's feathers diversified the whole. Looking westward, the archway displayed the motto, in golden letters on a red ground, "England rejoices with her Queen." The patron saint of the parish of St. Marylebone was depicted in medallion form on each side. Festoons and the monogram "A. E." completed the series of devices on the arch, under cover of which seats were placed for the children of the Marylebone charity schools, and others. Messrs. Jays' establishment, at the corner of Regent and Oxford streets, had its whole front lined with crimson drapery and festoons. The centre of the house was distinguished by a large emblematic device, in gold, representing the Scriptural axiom of the lion lying down with the lamb. An alcove on the Oxford-street side was decorated with Prince's plumes; and at the adjoining house in Regent-street a few flags contributed to the general effect.

Along the western part of Oxford-street, from Regent-circus to the Marble Arch, the decorations were continued, the establishment of Messrs. Gillow was superbly ornamented. In front of the ground floor, upon massive plinths, were four statues of oxidised silver and bronze, supporting vases filled with plants. The vases were connected by wreaths. Between the figures were trophies with the arms of England. Above them was the great balcony, ultramarine in colour, but hung with scarlet hangings. Upon this were trophies of the Royal arms, crests of the Prince of Wales, and the arms of Scotland and Ireland. Above was a rich canopy, and wreaths of flowers and draperies extended across the entire width of the building, with arms and trophies. The upper floors were similarly decorated; above all was a grand pediment, with figures of the Arts, and a trophy, over which was the Royal standard encircled by the flags of all nations, with Venetian masts and banderoles. In this street, too, Messrs. Marshall and Snelgrove's miniature portals, in crystal, surmounted by medallion portraits of the Prince and Princess, formed a pleasing object in the variety of devices.

The spacious and well-built stands in Hyde Park, erected by Mr. B. Edgington, for the Metropolitan Board of Works, were covered with coloured cloth, and were adorned with flags and trophies. But enough of these descriptions.

The illuminations in the evening, throughout all the streets we have named, afforded a spectacle not inferior to their decorations by day. One central object of attraction deserves particular notice. Those who remember the somewhat meagre illumination of the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral on the occasion of the marriage of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales must have been much struck with the greatly improved effect which was now presented. The three rows of coloured lights which studded the vast roof of the dome like gems, and which formed so noticeable a feature, on Tuesday week, in the illuminations, were composed of ship lanterns, fitted with most powerful lenses and calculated to be visible at the distance of three miles. They were placed in position by a party of twelve seamen, from her Majesty's ship *Esgar*, under the superintendence of Mr. J. H. Gillett, of the Admiralty House. Any one who saw the blue-jackets at work a few days before would not have believed it possible to have secured such large lanterns on some of the slightly-projecting cornices in almost inaccessible situations. The lamps were lighted about seven o'clock, and burned themselves out. Then, from an opposite house and from the top of a church, lime-lights lit up the west front of the cathedral—that is, as much of the front as came within the rays of the light. But the great display of all was one of coloured fire—red from the dome, and many colours from the area in front of the western door. These lighted up the whole façade most brilliantly and vividly, with an effect which had never been produced before, and which was really grand. Mr. A. Dillon, who had furnished the decorations of Ludgate-hill by daylight, supplied the coloured lights for St. Paul's; but he had nothing to do with the ship-lanterns. It would have been possible to have brought out the vast proportions of the dome more effectually by using the electric light on the top of the pediment of the western portico. The electric light was exhibited many years ago by the late Mr. W. E. Staite in London, and at the South Foreland Lighthouse last New-Year's Day.

We shall give some further Illustrations in next week's Number of this Journal.

According to statistics supplied by the emigration officials at Liverpool there sailed from the Mersey last month twenty-nine ships, under the Act, to the United States, with 712 cabin and 6290 steerage passengers, of whom 3923 were English, 127 Scotch, 687 Irish, and 2265 foreigners, the total being 7003, or an increase of 3072 upon the same month of last year.

The *Swiss Times* states that an extraordinary person was recently buried at Mutathal, fourscore years of age. This man, named J. L. Heinzer, had lived for more than sixty years a solitary life in a goat stable, far removed from every human habitation. His dormitory was carpeted with goatskins, the litter of these small cattle served him for a bed, and his nutriment consisted almost entirely of bread and goat's milk. He refused as superfluous the conveniences of life which were offered to him on all sides in his advanced old age, and up to his last breath he enjoyed his reasoning faculties.

On the borders of Lake Lemán, almost opposite Nyon, there has recently been discovered a lacustrine station, which appears to be very rich in curiosities of the pre-historic times. This station is situated in the Gulf of Condée, near Thonon; the piles cover a considerable space, and the importance of this lake settlement seems to have equalled that of Morges, which faces it on the Vaudois shore. In the course of one morning's investigations there have been collected seven hatchets, two knives, two sickles, one lance, five bracelets, and a large number of pins, all in bronze. The waters being low at this season remarkably facilitate researches of this nature. Accordingly, these anglers of antiquities have taken good hauls of late at Eaux-Vives, at Hermance, Vernier, Versoix, and Nyon. In this last locality they found, last week, a bronze harpoon of an admirable configuration. This object is probably without an equal in lacustrine collections.



THE THANKSGIVING DAY: THE CROWD: A ROUGH CORNER.



THE THANKSGIVING DAY: TRIUMPHAL ARCH IN REGENT-CIRCUS, OXFORD-STREET.

THE MAGAZINES FOR MARCH.

"The Story of the Plébisite," in the *Cornhill*, continues its regular and somewhat prosaic course. The feelings of the French peasantry, the incidents of warfare and invasion, are depicted with a photographic fidelity which will render the tale a valuable record for the historian, but the legitimate interest of fiction is somewhat deficient. "Madame Henriette d'Angleterre" is an interesting and well-written miniature biography of Charles I.'s daughter, and a suggestive sketch of intrigue, amorous and otherwise, at the court of Louis XIV. "A Voyage to the Sun" is a fiction of the same class as Edgar Poe's "Voyage to the Moon." The writer, however, displays none of his prototype's ingenuity in evading the physical and other difficulties which lie at the threshold of his conception. Indeed, he avowedly shirks them from the first. With this deficiency in imaginative contrivance, it is not surprising that he finds nothing in the sun which he has not already found in elementary books of solar physics, and does little more than present the results of recent research in a fantastic form. "Nafosoa" is an extremely pretty but melancholy story, half fiction, half sketch, of Egyptian life. The most attractive paper in a good number is the second part of Mr. Mitford's excursions in Japan. It is delightful to accompany so intelligent a guide amid picturesque scenes where almost every natural feature recalls some historical or supernatural legend, romantic in itself, and charmingly narrated; while the philosopher may find ample matter for speculation in the marvellous affinity between the feudal organisation and chivalrous sentiment of Japan, as these have endured until the recent revolution, and those of mediæval Europe.

Macmillan produces a pleasant but not a remarkable number Mr. Black's Phaeton continues to drive on very agreeably. There is buoyant humour in Mr. T. Hughes's *Experiences of Western American Travel*, and delicate purity of conception and expression in the lines entitled "Sweet Seventeen." The brief paper on Alfred de Musset is chiefly remarkable for an abridgment of one of his letters describing supper at Madame Rachel's. The most interesting article in the number is that by Mr. Bryce on one of the weakest points of the United States organisation—the judiciary. The cause of the inferior status, and consequent moral obliquity and intellectual insignificance, of most of the judicial functionaries is traced to the inadequacy of their remuneration—an unfortunate illustration of the vaunted economy of republics.

Fraser contains two reassuring papers, and one very terrifying one. We are told that the Royal Army warrants afford a satisfactory solution of the great problem with which they deal; and a gentleman who has travelled in Ireland reports general satisfaction with recent legislation, the land law being universally acceptable, and Churchmen being reconciled to the Church's loss of opulence by her corresponding gain in independence. But the writer of an article on the Alabama question threatens us with fearful consequences if we refuse to submit the claims for indirect damages to the Geneva tribunal, while, if his argument is good for anything, it tends to show that, in the event of an adverse decision, we shall be compelled to pay. Let us trust it may be good for nothing. "A French Anarchist" is a vivid and sympathetic picture of Proudhon—a man whose speculative doctrines, crudely and pugnaciously expressed, appeared subversive of society, but whose domestic purity and consistent political integrity exemplified the bonds that most effectually unite it. Proudhon's intellect was French in nothing but the passion for paradox and the ambition of logical consistency at any price; in masculine robustness, directness, and hearty genial common sense he resembled the great self-taught English writers—especially Cobbett. Mr. Elliott's paper on the Brahmo Somaj raises the question whether these Indian reformers will be content with merely religious reform, and whether they may not apply their acute negative criticism to political institutions as well. "The City of the Monk" is no other than Munich (Munichium). Its quaint, ancient legends are pleasantly narrated. "The Burgomaster's Story" is a pleasing example of modern Dutch fiction.

Blackwood commences a new story, one of those racy, semi-military tales in which it has always excelled. It is entitled "A True Reformer;" the scene is laid in India. "The Maid of Sker" is as good as ever. An article on General Lee would have been unexceptionable if the writer had but kept politics out of it and confined himself to the just encomiums of Lee's strategic genius and the dignified simplicity of his character. If politics were to be introduced, attention should have been called to Lee's doubts as to the justice of his cause, which undoubtedly tended to repress his energy in an offensive campaign. The estimate of his military character appears to us very just. An elegant essay on Voltaire is distinguished in a remarkable degree by candour—the rarest of qualities on the part of either the admirers or the adversaries of this extraordinary personage. The writer falls into a singular mistake in speaking of Frederick the Great as an old man at the time of his acquaintance with Voltaire—he was only about forty.

The current number of the *Fortnightly Review* is remarkable for containing three articles by foreigners, one of which is written with such perfect mastery of our language that the writer's nationality could not have been suspected. This is Dr. Franz Hüffer's remarkable paper on Richard Wagner—probably the first exposition of the founder of "the musical school of the future" from the point of view of his own disciples. It consists partly of an account of Wagner's life and his aims as an artist, and partly of an analysis of his "Lohengrin," now so triumphant in Italy. We observe with some amusement that Wagner's most ardent champions usually prefer to rest his case on his earlier operas, and that their enthusiasm seldom carries them up to what he himself considers as his most consummate works. There can be no question as to his vast merits as a dramatist, and we could wish that more had been said here of an aspect of his genius admitting of such ready illustration. The best musical criticism is hardly comprehensible in the absence of the music itself. M. Leroux's article on "The Philosophy of Pierre Leroux," and Senor Castelar's on "The Oratory of Senor Figueras," bring, when compared with Dr. Hüffer's, the typical distinctions of the Latin and Teutonic races into vivid light. M. Leroux, however, is profoundly interesting, and Senor Castelar eloquently sonorous. It would have shown better taste to have dilated less enthusiastically on the virtues of the Republican party in Spain, seeing that he is himself their best known representative. Mr. Goldwin Smith's "Aim of Reform" is very eloquent, too; but its passion and acerbity tell of the evil results of exile more eloquently still. There are admirable observations in Mr. Lawreny's "Custom and Sex;" and sound philosophy as well as humour in Mr. Anthony Trollope's "Eustace Diamonds," one of the best of his later novels.

In *Saint Pauls* we have chiefly to note the continuation of "Septimius." The weird but simple plot is slightly complicated by the introduction of a new character of the type that Hawthorne loved—a quaint and mysterious physician. The slighter contributions of the authors of "Henry

Holbeach" and "Ginx's Baby" are excellent in their way; and Mr. Lawreny has an allusive paper on the most romantic and successful of impostors—the false Demetrius.

The contents of the *Month* are a careful and able piece of special pleading in advocacy of the Roman Catholic view of Irish education; an excellent geological paper touching on recent controversies; an interesting account of the founder of La Trappe; a very ill-natured criticism of Garibaldi's French campaign; and a learned vindication of the genuineness of the Athanasian Creed against that *enfant terrible*, Mr. Ffoulkes.

In the *Dark Blue* we have chiefly to remark a ballad of considerable length, by Miss Mathilde Blind, treating a wild, weird subject with corresponding power of imagination, and displaying great command of vivid and melodious diction.

Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice's essay on the English land question in the *Contemporary Review* deals chiefly with its legal aspects. Mr. A. T. Innes's paper on Dean Stanley's ecclesiastical lectures in Edinburgh betrays that soreness which a Scotchman usually feels at the intrusion of a stranger upon topics exclusively pertaining to his own country. Mr. Davies's review of the collected works of Hookham Frere is a model of genial literary disquisition. Mr. J. M. Capes takes, in the main, a hopeful view of "the social forces of the hour."

The best articles in *Temple Bar*, the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and *Belgravia*, after the standard serial fictions, relate to social matters, which are discussed by all three with intelligence and liveliness. The second instalment of Mr. Sala's "Imaginary London," in the last-mentioned magazine, is particularly good. *London Society* is as gay as ever, and some of the illustrations are excessively humorous.

MUSIC.

The Crystal Palace Concert of last week—the nineteenth of the present series—brought forward, for the first time here, a work by Franz Schubert, and thus added a fresh obligation to the many of the same kind already owing to this source. Schubert's great symphony in C major first drew public attention to the instrumental and other large works of a composer hitherto only generally known by his songs, and but by comparatively few of nearly 500 of these. It was in 1839 that the symphony just referred to was first performed at Leipsic, mainly owing to the agency of Robert Schumann and Mendelssohn, the last-named composer having afterwards unsuccessfully urged its performance by our Philharmonic Society. That, however, was in the days of an obstructive management. For some years past Schubert's greatest symphony has been repeatedly performed by that institution and at the New Philharmonic Concerts. Its finest renderings, however, have been at the Crystal Palace, where also the two movements of Schubert's unfinished symphony in B minor have frequently been given. The efforts which were so successfully made, a few years ago, by Mr. Grove, the secretary of the institution, for the recovery of some of the important works which were known to have been left in manuscript by Schubert, have already produced important results in the performance there, for the first time, of the Italian Overtures, the symphonies Nos. 4 and 6, the exquisite incidental music to the drama of "Rosamunde," the cantata, "Miriam's Gesang," &c. The operetta "The Conspirators, or Domestic Warfare" ("Die Verschworenen, oder der häusliche Krieg") was composed in 1819, and is one of some sixteen stage pieces by the composer, several of which are lost, and others incomplete. The libretto (in one act) is founded on a very slight plot—the conspiracy of the wives of several knights, absent at the Crusades, to receive their husbands with assumed coldness and indifference on their return; the discovery of their intention by the page of one of the knights; their appraisal thereof, and counter-plot of the same kind. Involvements, discovery, explanation, and reconciliation follow; and all, of course, ends happily. The music is throughout characterised by the melodious grace, fluent fancy, and exquisite orchestral writing that are usual with Schubert; although it scarcely anywhere displays the power observable in many of his more important works. It was given as a concert recital, the connecting links of dialogue having been printed in the programmes. The opening duet, for the page, Udolin, and Isella, sung by Miss Poyntz and Mr. Cummings; the romance in F minor for Helena, expressively sung by Miss Wynne; the chorus for female voices, with solos, "You have to this your house invited" (one of the most charming pieces in the work), a bold march and chorus of knights; and the double chorus for knights and ladies, are the most striking of the eleven movements of which the operetta consists. It was very well given in its various features, solo, choral, and orchestral. Besides the singers already specified, Miss Dalmaine, Mr. Guy, and Mr. Patey contributed much to the effect of the solo music. The remainder of Saturday's programme consisted of Weber's overture to "Euryanthe," Beethoven's symphony in B flat, and vocal pieces contributed by Misses Wynne and Poyntz, and Mr. Cummings.

Grandeur playing than that of Madame Schumann at her second recital, last week, we have never heard; and this is said with a distinct remembrance of the exceptional performances of Mendelssohn. In Schumann's sonata in G minor, Bach's chromatic fantasia and fugue, pieces by Chopin and other composers, the great pianist proved her rare executive powers and intellectual appreciation of various styles of classical music. In Schumann's variations for two pianos, Miss Agnes Zimmermann was an efficient associate with Madame Schumann. Mdle. Anna Regan sang several pieces with much refined expression. Sir J. Benedict accompanied.

At the Monday Popular Concert of this week Herr Joachim was again the leader of the quartets, and Madame Schumann the solo pianist. The stringed instrument pieces were Mendelssohn's first quartet in E flat, and Haydn's in G, from op. 64. The programme also included Robert Schumann's fine quartet for pianoforte, violin, viola, and violoncello, performed by the artists just named, with Herr Straus and Signor Piatti at the two latter instruments. Madame Schumann's solo performance was Beethoven's sonata appassionata, after the close of which the performer was twice recalled. Miss Wynne was the vocalist.

Mr. Willem Coenen commenced his annual series of three chamber concerts of modern music at the Hanover-square Rooms yesterday (Friday) week. Mr. Coenen has for several years been one of the most earnest advocates of the works of recent composers of the German school, and has laboured assiduously to render them acceptable to his audience. His first programme comprised Brahms' quartet for pianoforte, violin, viola, and violoncello; Gade's Novelletten for the same, minus the viola; and Schumann's string quartet, No. 2 of op. 41. These works were effectively played, Mr. Coenen having been the pianist, Mr. Wiener principal violin, Mr. Zerbini viola, Mr. Daubert violoncello, and Mr. Amor second violin. Vocal pieces were nicely sung by Miss Sophie Ferrari.

The last but one of the Wednesday evening ballad concerts was announced for this week, the final morning performance being fixed for Monday next.

A "Wagner Society" has been formed in London—under the presidency of Lord Lindsay and the management of

Mr. Dannreuther—to facilitate the purchase of tickets for the grand performances of the composers trilogy of operas, "Der Ring des Nibelungen," to take place at Bayreuth in 1873—not less than twelve admission cards being issued for four repetition performances. The society also proposes to give concerts here, introducing selections from those works of Wagner that are least known in this country.

The festival of the Three Choirs—occurring this year, in due course, at Worcester—is fixed to commence on Sept. 10, and to continue during the three following days. Bach's St. Matthew "Passion Music" is to be given, and the programme will also include "The Messiah" and "Elijah." Mdle. Titiens, Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington and Patey, Mr. Santley and Mr. Lewis Thomas are already engaged, and the list of solo-singers will be hereafter extended. Mr. Done, organist of Worcester Cathedral, will conduct, ex-officio.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has conferred the honour of knighthood on Professor Stewart, of Dublin.

THE THEATRES.

Some movement among the East-End and Transpontine theatres has taken place. On Monday Mr. Halliday's drama of "Notre Dame" was transferred, with the company, from the Adelphi to the Standard, and was duly accepted by a large audience. Mr. Fechter appeared at the Adelphi on Saturday, in "Ruy Blas." The Surrey has produced a new farce, by Mr. G. Hodgson, entitled "Master's Lodge Night." The fun arises from the mistakes arising in the use of Masonic passwords. The plot has much bustle and great animation. "Uncle Dick's Darling" has been reproduced at the Gaiety as a morning performance, with Mr. Toole in the part of Dick Dolland. At the Victoria Palace, as the Waterloo-road theatre is now called, an American four-part drama, by Mr. James J. McCloskey, was produced on Saturday. The action is involved and intricate to a degree which prevents any details of the plot. The characters are numerous and strongly supported, many new actors having been specially retained—among the number, Mr. Charles Sennett, as a swell thief, who becomes ultimately an Indian chieftain; and Mr. W. B. Cahill, the celebrated American comedian, whose impersonation of Denis O'Dwyer is a marvel of activity and effectiveness. Mr. W. Tennison also has been engaged for the part of Joe Ferris, alias the Ferret, and acts with a subtle power which secures the plaudits of the house. Mr. G. Elliott, as the stage-struck nigger, Caesar Augustus, is eminently amusing. Miss Emma Barnett, in the two characters of Agnes Constant and Louise Goodwin, sustained them with force and vigour, judiciously tempered with that moderation which pertains to the well-practised artist. Some capital scenery has been provided by Mr. John Johnson, and Mr. J. A. Cave has composed a song for Miss S. Burlette, who, in the rôle of a poor Italian, manifested considerable pathos.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"This Rose," "Perdita's Song," and "Are other eyes"—all published by Messrs. Cramer, Wood, and Co., conjointly with Messrs. Lamborn Cock and Co.—are graceful contributions to drawing-room vocal music by Mr. Charles Salaman. The same publishers have issued a pleasing valse brillante entitled "Flora," the composition of the youthful pianist Mdle. Sophie Heilbron, whose clever playing has heretofore been commented on by us.

Six songs, composed by Ogle Wintle—the words chiefly selected from standard poets—are characterised by clearly-marked, if not very original, melodies, allied to accompaniments which show the hand of a practised musician. These are likewise published conjointly by Messrs. Cramer, Wood, and Co., and Lamborn Cock and Co., as are Mr. Plumpton's characteristic song "The Trooper," and "Oft I wander" and "Under the cliffs," by Louisa Gray, names that have before been commended for productions of the same class; and the same firm have issued "La Farfalla," canzone, by A. Matou—a light and florid vocal piece in the bravura style. Some bright and piquant dance music also bears the same double imprint. Among the publications of this kind may be specified "Waverley, Valse Dansante," by L. Albrecht; "Leap for Life Galop," by C. H. R. Marriott; "The Pickwick Quadrilles," by F. Revallin; "The Jingle Galop," by the same; and others of a like nature.

Messrs. Metzler and Co. have issued the first book of Hemy's "Royal Modern Vocal School," which promises, in its completed shape, to be a valuable compendium of instruction in the art of singing, being calculated for every class of voice, male and female. The portion published contains the elementary rules of musical art, a copious glossary of musical terms, concise yet ample instructions as to the management of the breath, the production of the voice, &c., a series of scales and exercises, and various vocal compositions in different styles. The moderate price of the work places the means of self-instruction within the reach of the poorest student. The same publishers have issued a pleasing ballad, "The Opal Ring," words by G. T. Metzler, music by Miss Virginia Gabriel, one of the most prominent of our lady composers; and several pianoforte pieces, in which a young student may make a show of brilliancy without much labour or effort. These are "Remembrance, Morceau de Salon," by Adolph Golmick; "La Biondella," transcribed by Ignace Gibson; and "La Nonchalance Polka de Salon," by Alfred Sant. "Silvery Waves," an original theme, with variations, by A. Wyman, is somewhat more difficult in execution, and may serve to prepare the player for the elaborations of modern mechanism. Some brilliant and popular dance music is also issued by the same house, including the "Drogan Quadrille," "Geneviève Waltz," and "Gensdarmes Galop," by P. W. Halton; and the "Zoe Waltz," by Emile Ettling; all spirited pieces, and each illustrated by a coloured lithograph.

Messrs. Duff and Stewart have recently published several novelties, both vocal and instrumental. Among the former is Mr. J. H. Gordon's agreeable trio, "From Titania's Warbling Fount," for soprano, contralto, and bass; the words from Moore's "Lalla Rookh." As a specimen of the homely style, giving scope for the singer's powers of sentimental expression, Mr. J. T. Calkin's ballad, "You're going, Willie," may compare with many. Of Mr. W. C. Levey's song, "The Magic of Music," it may be sufficient to say that it has recently been sung with success at Drury-Lane Theatre. Of the instrumental pieces emanating from the firm just named, we may specify "Il Flauto Magico," an easy transcription for the pianoforte, by E. Reyloff, of four well-known airs from Mozart's immortal opera. The same adapter has also produced, in similar style, three favourite airs from Verdi's "Ernani;" and a spirited original galop, entitled "Le Mousquetaire."

The firm of Messrs. Hammond and Co., successors to the renowned M. Jullien, are maintaining the special reputation of this establishment as publishers of brilliant and fashionable dance music. Among their recent issues are a series of effective waltzes bearing the well-known name of Josef Gung'l, and others by Carl Faust, and some by F. (not R.) Wagner.



THE THANKSGIVING DAY: THE ROYAL PEW IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

Archæology of the Month.

The first number of the *Indian Antiquary* has reached us from Bombay. It is edited by James Burgess, M.R.A.S., and its scope will be to address the general reader with information on manners and customs, arts, mythology; feasts, festivals, and rites; antiquities and history; and to be a medium of communication between archæologists in the East and the West. To architectural and other lithic remains—of the extent and variety of which in India the world is only beginning to form a vague idea—special attention will be paid. Local legends and folk lore, proverbs and songs, will be given. In this department Mr. Gover's "Folk Songs of Southern India," in the present number, is a delightful contribution to the social character of India. Oriental philology and numismatology also promise much for the lover of Oriental research. The work is produced in handsome style, and this number contains a large coloured facsimile of an ancient copperplate.

The council of the Surrey Archæological Society have affirmed the desirability of obtaining a museum in the county, in which to place antiquities belonging to the society. The council also recommend the establishment of a museum at Guildford, Reigate, Kingston, Croydon, and Southwark. Croydon has offered a room for the purpose in its Literary Institution, and will take charge of the collection free of expense.

The marbles, &c., recently brought to light at Ephesus are looked for with great anxiety by archæologists. The site of the famous Temple of Diana of Ephesus, destroyed by an earthquake, and plundered by the Goths, as a quarry, was obliterated till British enterprise, piercing through 22 ft. of alluvial deposit, came suddenly on the marble pavement, still strewn with broken columns, capitals, and fragments of sculpture. This discovery is due to Mr. Wood, after long years of toil, who has cleared a large area of the temple to the pavement. Her Majesty's ship *Caledonia* has been sent to Mr. Wood's assistance, and he has shipped the marbles of the temple for the British Museum. The largest, weighing upwards of eleven tons, is part of a drum of one of the columns mentioned by Pliny, with figures sculptured on them, of which the temple had thirty-six. Mr. Wood has selected such fragments as will show what the base, the capitals, and the order generally were like.

An important discovery has been made at Jerusalem, by Mr. C. Schick, of the rock-excavated pool or subway partly under the convent of the Sisters of Zion, together with Warren's passage and the newly-found aqueduct, which were part of the ancient system of obtaining water from the north. Mr. Schick has also discovered a second series of caverns a little east of those previously known, and has made a sketch of the great aqueduct, more than fifty miles long, which formerly supplied Jerusalem with water.

There has been exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries, by Mr. S. R. Pattison, a fine specimen of the Roman bronze saucenpan, which had been found in the Spanish Binton Mine, in former years worked by the Romans. In general colour it closely resembled the bronze vessels discovered on the Castle Howard estate in Yorkshire. On the handle is stamped the name COCCIORVIN, which was, no doubt, the name of the maker, whether a family or a sort of guild.

Mr. B. Smith has exhibited to the Archæological Institute some pieces of armour for the shoulders, of copper, plated with gold and ornamented with a pounced pattern, fourteenth or fifteenth century, from the Armoury at Constantinople.

At the recent annual meeting of the Newcastle Antiquarian Society, held in the Old Castle, Mr. A. S. Stevenson read an admirable paper upon a portion of a Roman water-wheel of wood, lately received from the mine of Tharsis, in Southern Spain, in the ancient workings of which it was found. At the suggestion, and by the assistance, of Dr. Bruce, the wheel was set up for inspection. These wheels were not water-wheels in the usual sense of the term: they are curious as having been used for lifting-pumps to draw the mine, which Mr. Stevenson visited, on the north side of which several were found *in situ*. In this district have been met with some of the richest mineral deposits in Spain—iron, copper, lead, zinc, arsenic, antimony, bismuth, nickel, cobalt, silver, and gold. It is the Tashish of ancient history, and the mine from which the above wheel was taken is still called Tharsis; while in the same province is the high hill named Solomon. The galleries by which the mine was worked are square, believed to be Phœnician; and, round, Roman, wherein Roman coins (some of Nero) have been found. Some of the wheels found are marked with Roman letters—the one exhibited with XX, which may have stood for "twenty." Until about seventeen or eighteen years ago the Tharsis mine seems to have remained unworked. In the old excavation was a lake of sulphurous water, to which people came from great distances to bathe in for skin diseases. A great lode of mineral is exposed; and about 6,000,000 tons of the mineral have been explored, but the depth of the lode is unknown; as it increases, the richness of the mineral for copper becomes greater. In one of the deeper Roman galleries the wheel was found; its preservation is no doubt due to its saturation with cupreous water; the saw and other tool marks are still quite visible. All the wheels found are of the same diameter, about 15 ft. How the motive power was applied is unknown: it is thought by the manual power of slaves. If the above wheel dates from the age of Nero it must be 1800 years old. Dr. Bruce described Mr. Stevenson's paper as "one of singular interest to antiquaries throughout the world."

In the restoration of St. Alban's Abbey Church some very interesting relics have been brought to light. In the south wall of the south choir aisle a beautiful decorated doorway has been discovered, which is supposed to have led to an exterior chapel, now destroyed. Among the debris were found no fewer than 300 pieces of exquisite carving, consisting chiefly of purbeck, marble, and clunch stone. These pieces are supposed to have formed a portion of a decorated shrine. A large portion of it is richly carved, and four crowned gilt lions are plainly distinguishable in a quatrefoil. A broken marble figure has also been found. The excavation work is still going on, and great hopes are entertained that the missing portion of the shrine of St. Alban will be discovered.

The Society of Biblical Archæology have received from M. Clermont Ganneau a paper on an inscription in Hebrew or ancient Phœnician characters of the time of the Kings of Judah, discovered at Silam-el-Fokain, near Jerusalem. M. Ganneau relates the discovery of two incised tablets on the wall of a rock-cut chamber or sacellum; the inscriptions are in the old Archaic characters, now familiar to the archæological world in the famous Moabite stone. Portions of the first four lines of the first tablet are believed to contain the name of the divinity Baal, about the period of the later Kings of Judah. The cave is thought to have been originally dedicated to Baal at a still earlier period, probably by one of Solomon's Moabitish wives. These are the oldest, or nearly the oldest, positively Hebrew inscriptions in existence.

An American committee is proposed in New York to co-operate with the English committee in finding funds for rebuilding Warwick Castle, which, the Americans say, was the inheritance of the whole Anglo-Saxon race.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

UTILISATION OF WASTE.

Professor Odling, F.R.S., in his seventh lecture on the Alkali Manufacture, given on Thursday week, Feb. 29, resumed the consideration of the valuable products obtained from pyrites, illustrated by a series of experiments. Since 1838, when the price of sulphur rose from £5 to £14 a ton, in consequence of a monopoly granted by the King of Naples, pyrites has been largely imported and employed in the manufacture of oil of vitriol, or sulphuric acid. As, on account of a little sulphur left in it, the burnt pyrites is unfitted for manufacture into iron, it was long suffered to accumulate in huge heaps; but now—thanks to the progress of chemistry—about 9600 tons of copper are obtained from 350,000 tons of the pyrites. The burnt ore is crushed with about 17 per cent of common salt; the mixture is passed through a sieve and heated in furnaces, and thus the gases chlorine and hydrochloric acid are evolved, various metallic chlorides being formed. Professor Odling at some length described and illustrated the complex chemical reactions whereby, from these results, very pure iron oxide, copper, silver, and gold are extracted; and he specially referred to the ingenious processes invented by Mr. Claudet and Mr. Arthur Phillips, and now carried on at the works of the Lancashire Metal Extracting Company, where, last year, silver and gold worth £3700 were extracted, the sole cost being that of extraction. The expensive element iodine, employed in the production of silver, is recovered and used over and over again, with little waste, and the loss of zinc is compensated by the lead recovered. From the washings of the mixture of burnt pyrites and salt, after the silver has been precipitated, copper is obtained, being deposited upon scrap iron of all kinds cast into the solution. The copper is separated from the iron by sieves, and when washed and drained is sold to the smelters, and upwards of 9000 tons were smelted last year. Formerly the remaining solution of sulphate and chloride of iron with excess of common salt was thrown in sewers or canals; but now from this injurious waste chemical treatment obtains a sulphate of soda which is used in the manufacture of glass, while the undissolved oxide of iron is sold as rouge of the first quality. Yet, although so many valuable products are obtained from this waste pyrites, much still remains to be done. In the latter part of the lecture Dr. Odling described some of the properties of muriatic or hydrochloric acid gas.

MEASURING TEMPERATURES BY ELECTRICITY.

Mr. C. W. Siemens, D.C.L., F.R.S., at the Friday evening meeting, on the 1st inst., began his discourse by observing that modern science had divested heat and electricity of their mysterious character, both being now regarded as "modes of motion;" that force in either shape was as indestructible as matter itself, and, therefore, susceptible of being stored and measured with certainty. He then described the air thermometer of Galileo, as the first and, theoretically, the most perfect instrument that could be conceived, inasmuch as the expansion of a permanent gas at constant pressure is the true index of its heat-motion, or temperature. He next alluded to thermometers based upon the expansion of liquids or solids, and pyrometers formed by chemical decomposition—by predetermined melting-points of alloys—by heating a ball of copper and platinum, and quenching it in water—and by thermoelectric currents; and he explained how the difficulty of manipulating the air thermometer and of finding true scales for the pyrometers mentioned had prevented their general use. Mr. Siemens's thermometer and pyrometer, based upon electrical resistance, are similar in principle to the air thermometer; but electrical resistance in solids by heat has to be substituted for expansion of gases by heat. Both methods give a natural and progressive scale of indications reaching from the point of absolute zero up to the melting point of platinum, with only this difference, that in the case of the new instrument the indications of theory can be fully realised in practice. The electrical thermometer and pyrometer have also the advantage over other thermometric instruments that the small coil of wire inclosed in a metal casing of silver or platinum can be put into inaccessible places at any distance from the observer. It may be placed in the interior of a ship's cargo, subject to spontaneous combustion, or in contact with the animal frame, for physiological research; it may be lowered to the depth of the sea or buried beneath the ground, for cosmical observations; or put into hot furnaces, for regulating metallurgical operations. In arranging the instruments two equal coils are employed; one is placed where the temperature is to be measured, the other in a bath near the operator. When electrical connection is made with two branches of a differential galvanometer an electrical balance will ensue whenever the temperature of the bath (which can be easily regulated by pouring hot or cold water into it) is equal to the temperature of the place to be measured, which temperature may be read off by an ordinary delicate mercury thermometer. For use on board ship and for reading pyrometer coils Mr. Siemens has constructed a measuring instrument, termed a differential voltmeter, which enables him to dispense with galvanometers and other delicate electrical apparatus. In all these combinations he has taken special care to render the indications independent of extraneous circumstances, such as the strength of the battery employed and the length and temperature of the wires connecting the measuring-coil with the observer. The lecture was illustrated by a series of experiments, in which temperatures were measured ranging from the freezing-point up to a full red heat; and when the protected measuring-coil was plunged into the fire in which lead had been melted, the melting-point was thus ascertained. The theoretical investigations for determining the ratio of increasing electrical resistance with increased temperature could only be alluded to in the time allotted to the lecture; and, in conclusion, Mr. Siemens stated that pyrometers constructed on this principle had been in daily use more than a year, and that no perceptible deterioration of the measuring-coils had taken place, notwithstanding some adverse prognostications. The president, Sir Henry Holland, Bart., D.C.L., F.R.S., was in the chair.

ORIGIN OF DEMONOLOGY.

Mr. Moncreu D. Conway began a course of four lectures on Demonology, last Saturday, with remarks to the effect that, in studying the personifications of evil, we should, as far as possible, translate our senses into that primitive and Oriental phase of our own humanity under which such conceptions originated, regarding the phenomena of nature as the results of arbitrary wills, not as the expression of normal forces. The most ancient records of human worship show that men's minds were kindled to adoration by the splendour of the heavens and the power of the elements. That the earliest worship began with things low, such as trees, serpents, and stones, and gradually ascended to the adoration of celestial phenomena, Mr. Conway said, is only in apparent accord with our ideas of evolution. The real progress was from the far to the near, from the great to the small. Plants, reptiles, beetles, and the like were probably not at first worshipped at all, their intrinsic sanctity beginning only after their symbolical character had been forgotten, and the superstitions regarding them still bear traces of the source of this sanctity. Witches

drew the zodiacal circles and herbalists gathered their simples under supposed celestial influences; thus showing the influence of the ancient star worship. Fear gradually suggested the idea of demons, and thus broke up the primitive pantheism, and divided the visible and moral universe into two hostile camps. For a long period the demons were not generalised or personified in one centre or orb of darkness. It required an advanced stage of the moral sentiment to produce the conception of an evil principle. The forms and names it would assume were decided by various circumstances, climatic, ethnical, or political, the chief determining force being the collisions of races, and the consequent rivalries of their religions and opposing priesthoods. Sometimes fusion ensued, but generally the stronger religion prevailed. The antagonistic deity was invested with the attributes of evil and transformed into a devil, and nearly all the great devils of antiquity appear to have been originally deities. Our word "devil" is the Hindu "Devā," the shining one; "bogie" is the Slavonic "bog;" and "demon" in Plato's time was an angel; Lucifer, light-bringing, was the angel of the morning star. Belial and Beelzebub are word-caricatures of Baal, the Sun; the Mohammedan Eblis is probably "Diabolus" Arabised; and Satan in the book of Job is described as coming with the sons of God. Mr. Conway, among other illustrations, alluded to the widespread belief in the devil's lameness as traceable to his fall from heaven, and referred to Vulcan. The degradation of Pagan deities into devils in Britain Mr. Conway described as historical. The saints and apostles were carved in beauty in churches beside horrible monsters, really carved imprecations. "What ideals our ancestors really worshipped and associated with the holly and the rose can best be gathered by studying the forms in which they linger—the fairies. That goddess whom the zealous missionary might depict as a hag riding through the air on a broomstick was to the early believer Hertha, giving the name for the hearth and its holiest associations—a kind mother, who, distaff in hand, aided the poor in their toil, hovering near the cottage, there, perhaps, to find some weeping Cinderella, and give her beauty for ashes."

At the evening meeting on March 15 Mr. John Evans, F.R.S., will deliver a discourse on the Alphabet and its Origin.

SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE MONTH.

The present large demand for iron and steel has given a powerful impulse to the iron manufacture, and we find new works springing up everywhere, while at the same time old works are being extended. Nevertheless, the iron manufacture in this country has, in our judgment, but a precarious tenure of prosperity, as the supplies of eligible iron ores are fast being worked out, and the better class of native ores have now risen so much in price that large supplies of foreign ores are being brought in to supply their place. If, however, the ironworks in this country are to subsist to any great extent upon foreign ores, the question arises whether it will not be more profitable to smelt the ores where they are found than to bring them to this country to be smelted. Of the best primary ores, such as the Bilbao, it takes about two tons to make a ton of iron; and it will certainly be less costly to bring in from a foreign port one ton of iron than two tons of ore. No doubt the localities where iron ores are generally found abroad are without the coal necessary to smelt them, and such coal would have to be imported. But a vessel established in the iron-ore trade could not expect to get outward cargo to balance so large and cheap an import as iron ore, and she would have to go outward in ballast if she did not carry out coal. It follows, then, since from the scarcity of native ores it is now found to be beneficial to import foreign ores, and since it is also more beneficial to smelt foreign ores abroad and to import the iron than to import the ores to be smelted here, that we must look forward to the transfer to foreign countries of a large part of our iron-producing industry. In our judgment, the enterprise recently imported into this branch of business, which seeks development in the establishment of new works or the enlargement of old ones in Wales or England, has not been wisely directed, and much better results would have been obtained if the most eligible foreign sites had been selected instead.

In Dingler's *Polytechnic Journal* an apparatus is described for determining the richness of milk from its opacity. Two polished plates of glass are adjustable by screws, so that they may be advanced towards or retired from each other. The milk is put between them and a stearine candle is placed behind. The screws are then moved and the plates separated until the thickness of the film of milk renders the candle invisible, and the richness is indicated by the distance to which the plates can be withdrawn before the candle becomes invisible, the least distance indicating the richest milk. Such a method of analysis, however, is ineffectual against adulterations with flour, chalk, or other opaque substances, though it may serve to indicate the amount of dilution with water when these other substances are not present.

It has long been known that in liquid prisms the index of refraction varies with the temperature, so that the displacement of lines of the spectrum is quite noticeable as the temperature changes. The existence of such a disturbing force in solid prisms, however, has not hitherto been suspected. But M. Blaserna has recently found that when a prism of flint glass, which had been for some time exposed to the sun, was carried into the shade, there was a marked difference in the refractive power, so that the D line was displaced 3' for every difference of 1° cent. in temperature. In the instrument used the difference between D and D' was 12', so that a change of 4° cent. would place the one line in the position before occupied by the other. The changes in temperature between shade and sunshine or night and morning may make a difference in the spectroscopic indications, which may cause confusion if not referred to their proper source.

It appears from a Pacific paper that 7000 kangaroo-skins were lately imported into America from Australia, where they were tanned. They make very pliable, tough, and durable leather, which turns water better than alligator leather.

From investigations recorded by M. Raoult in the *Comptes Rendus*, it appears that by a month's exposure to light a solution of cane-sugar is turned into a solution of grape-sugar, or glucose.

A new system of photographic lithography has been introduced in Berlin. It is found that caoutchouc, like Jew's pitch and some other hydrocarbons, is capable of receiving a photographic impression; and a thin film of caoutchouc dissolved in benzole is spread upon paper, which is exposed in the camera in the usual manner. The portions which have been subjected to the action of the light are rendered insoluble, and the other portions are then washed away, as in Mr. Poncey's process, which on former occasions we have explained. The caoutchouc wherever it remains on the paper will receive a greasy ink from a roller which is now passed over the damped sheet, and the impression thus obtained may be transferred to the litho-

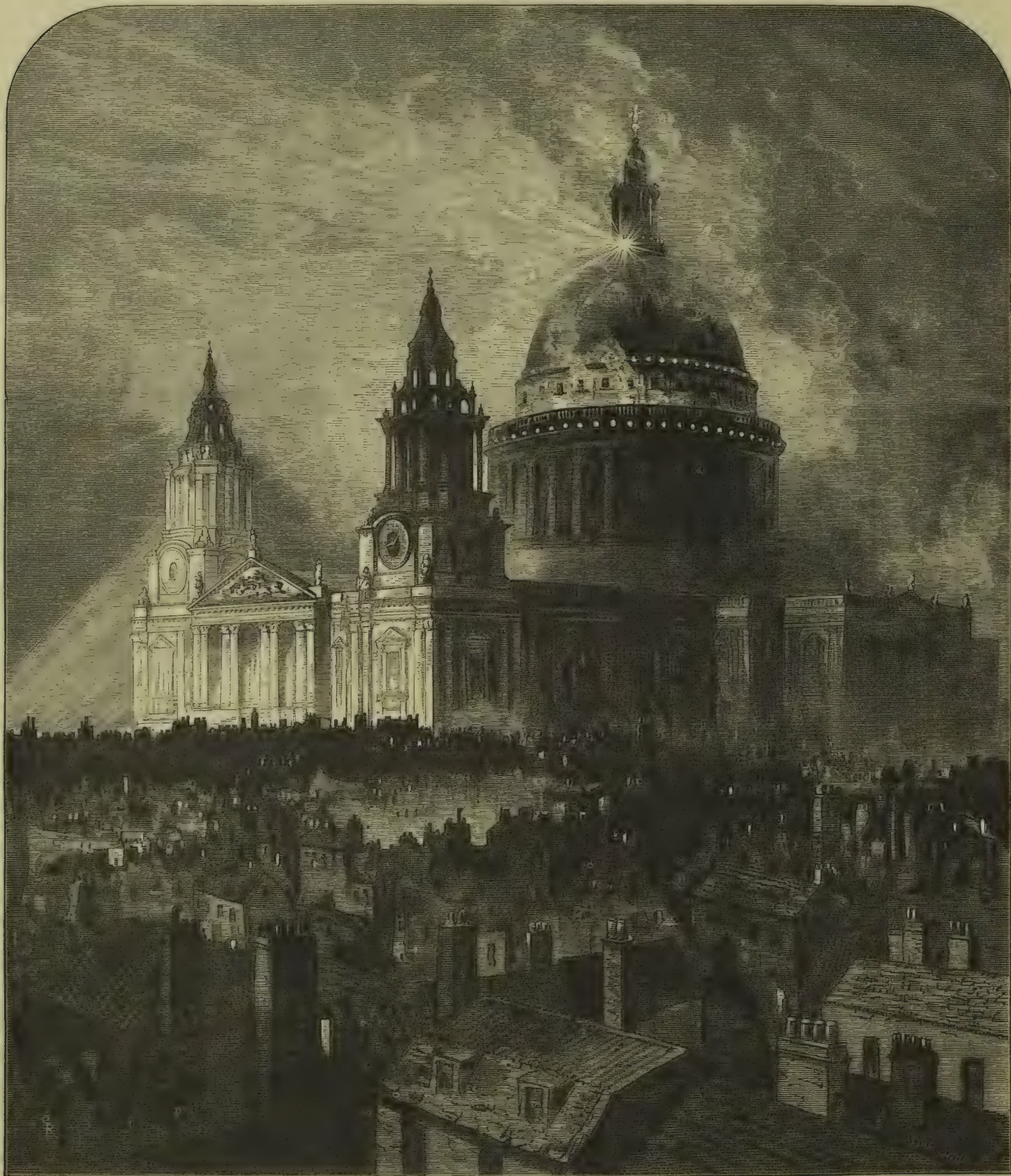
graphic stone and printed from in the usual manner. The plan is virtually a reproduction of Pouncey's, with the substitution of caoutchouc for the bitumen of Judea.

Compressed air for working coal-cutting machines in collieries and for other purposes is now coming largely into use. The project of using compressed air as a source of power, which might be used at a distance from the prime mover, is a very old one, and was recommended by Papin two centuries ago. But the first application of the system to a colliery was made by Messrs. Randolph and Co., of Glasgow, at the Govan Colliery, about twenty years ago.

The *Dental Cosmos*, an American paper, contains an article by Dr. Castle on the painless extraction of teeth without ice, chloroform, ether, or nitrous oxide. By this method the nerves are benumbed and rendered incapable of transmitting painful sensations by causing an assistant to press his middle fingers with persistent firmness for about a minute into the fossæ or hollows behind the ridge of the temporal bone, which forms the external bone circle of the orbit of the eye. Persons suffering from nervous headache in like manner experience relief by pressing the temples with the fingers.

M. Dupuy de Lôme lately ascended from Vincennes in

an elongated balloon filled with hydrogen gas and propelled by screws, and he descended safely at a point ninety miles from Paris, in the direction of Brussels. But it cannot be said that the great problem of aerial navigation is solved, or even advanced towards solution, by such experiments. A balloon, whatever its shape, must necessarily be carried in the direction of the wind; nor is it possible, as in the case of a ship at sea, to tack or move in any direction except that in which the wind listeth. There is the power of ascent or descent, however, by throwing out ballast or letting off gas; and at different heights there are different currents of air, which may



THE THANKSGIVING DAY: ILLUMINATION OF ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

ive a modified power of locomotion in any desired direction if the balloon be raised or lowered into the right stratum. The screws will suffice to impart a slight motion to the balloon through the stratum of air in which it swims. But, after all, it must be said that no existing or conceivable species of balloon affords, or can be expected to afford, those powers of aerial navigation which are indispensable to the wide or commercial success of such an undertaking. For strategical purposes balloons have already been found useful, and it may be proper to improve their construction and increase their powers with reference to that object. But what the public now require in aerial locomotion is the power of flying, and there is no reason to believe that such an achievement is impossible.

Experiments have been lately made at the Nantmawr quarries, in Montgomeryshire, to demonstrate the power and safety of the new explosive compound called "lithofracteur," which is one of the applications of nitro-glycerine, which has been lately pressed into notoriety. It is a brown plastic mate-

rial, made by the absorption of nitro-glycerine by infusorial earth mixed with some of the ingredients of gunpowder. Its explosive power has long been known, and what it was chiefly desirable to show was its exemption from risk of explosion by rough handling. Pieces of the substance were violently hammered on wood and iron without exploding, and a box of it was thrown on a fire and burned harmlessly away.

A new garden plant, which has been named the *Celosia Huttoni*, has lately been introduced from Java. Its form is pyramidal, and it is well furnished with crimson or claret coloured leaves. As a species it differs from *C. cristata*, var. *coccinea*, in the different size of the flowers, different arrangement of the nerves of the perianth, and different shape of the ovary.

The comparatively warm weather of the last month has brought out the buds in our parks and gardens, and has also more fully revealed the serious mischief wrought by the last two severe winters. The greater part of the exotics has been

killed by the frost, and the cedars, pines, and other coniferous trees have suffered severely. The catalpas have in the majority of cases succumbed, and the splendid magnolias of the Champs Elysées have been frozen to death. In Burgundy acres of fine vines have been destroyed by the cold, the stems snapping off when bent.

M. St. Claire Deville has communicated to the Paris Academy of Sciences a valuable essay on high temperatures, which he closes with a reference to the probable temperature of the sun. By spectroscopic observation certain hydrogen lines are found in sunlight, which lines are also found when hydrogen is burnt under a certain pressure. It appears probable that these lines are produced under the same temperature in each case; and if we ascertain the temperature of a hydrogen flame produced under the pressure necessary to create the specific lines, we may conclude that the surface of the sun will also be of that temperature. The temperature will be from 2500 deg. to 2800 deg. cent.



THE THANKSGIVING DAY: PROCESSION IN THE NAVE OF ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

NEW BOOKS.

Nobody will deny that there are two sides to every question, even when the question has reference to the advisability of rushing all round the world in the comparatively short space of thirteen months, and publishing a subsequent account of what was seen, heard, and experienced during that circum-globular trip which seems to be our substitute for our grandfathers' obsolete "grand tour." Some ask what so transitory a traveller can possibly learn about the countries he visits; others urge that we may at least find entertainment in marking what impressions so hurried a flight have left upon the mind of the bird of passage. The former will, perhaps, get an unexpected answer, and the latter will, certainly, receive a confirmation of their genial opinion from a pretty large volume called *Round the World in 1870*, by A. D. Carlisle, B.A. (Henry S. King). Of the thirteen months spent in travel and observation by the author, no fewer than five were passed in steamers, as transit was made from country to country, so that no more than eight were left for the real work of him who went out to "survey mankind from China to Peru," or from any one point round to the same again in some girdle of the earth. That it was a ridiculously short time for the task to be accomplished the author himself is fully conscious, and he, with becoming modesty, acknowledges the inevitable superficiality of his narrative; claims to have added but little, if anything, of substance, novelty, and interest to former records of similar enterprises; and refrains from laying down laws and delivering judgments on his own personal authority. It is, however, a fortunate thing that, as our author could not stay long enough anywhere to do more than to take up his position at certain commanding points and make hurried sketches of what struck him from thence, so the ordinary reader cannot afford the hours required for minutely studying the physical, moral, and intellectual aspects of foreign lands and foreign people, and rejoices especially in the panoramic view, if only it be exhibited in tolerably picturesque and vivid fashion, and described with fluency, intelligence, and a proper regard for good English. And our author amply fulfils these requirements. With the aid of the five maps provided he will take the many readers he deserves to find a most agreeable paper-trip. On Christmas Day, 1869, he started from Southampton. Gibraltar, Malta, Alexandria, Aden, and Madras are visited in due order. There is little rest and no delay ere the traveller is away again. On Feb. 2 he is "off the outermost light-ship in the mouth of the Hooghly," and before long in the City of Palaces. Holy Benares, ever-memorable and ever-execrable Cawnpore and Lucknow, Agra and Delhi, are hastily "done," and then burnt nature demands a week's cooling in the Himalayas. Back again to Calcutta, down the Hooghly in a ship full of opium, with a prospect of "four or five days of real Bengal Bay weather," and "a thousand miles to run before reaching Penang." But you get at last even to the end of Wimpole-street, and on March 25 the anchor is dropped in Penang Harbour. By the 29th Singapore has been "found," "made an observation of," and left; and on April 5 the anxious passenger catches the "first glimpse of China in the dim outline of the Ladrones Islands." Hong-Kong, pigeon-English, and a dinner in the Chinese style come in for a few remarks; and then there are ninety miles to be traversed in order to reach Canton. Hankow, on the Yang-Tse, is the extreme point reached in China; the river is forthwith descended, not a moment is lost at Shanghai, and rapid is the crossing of the 400 miles between the Flowery Land and the Land of Sunrise. The latter, better known as Japan, is touched at Nagasaki, and left at Yokohama, whence a voyage of twenty-two weary days is brought to an end by the welcome appearance of San Francisco. Panama, Valparaiso, Buenos Ayres, and Rio de Janeiro are some of the best-known names encountered afterwards. Nearly a year has swiftly revolved when the Bay of Rio is left behind; Christmas Day is got through "within ten degrees of the Line;" New-Year's Day is ushered in fifty miles from St. Vincent; on Jan. 8 the Tagus is entered; and ultimately, after the usual delay "in the Bay of Biscay, O!" a "fog which hangs over everything" at Liverpool is not clear, but rather certain, proof that the traveller is home again. Our author writes as if he had enjoyed and been inspired by his travels; his book is particularly pleasant to read, and he recommends his example to be followed by that not very numerous class of persons, one would say, who have "£1500 to spare, and two years' leisure on hand;" for he frankly confesses that his own "thirteen months is all too short a time."

A decade is a long interval to elapse between completion and publication; and yet for eight long years a work which so interesting and vigorous a writer as Mr. R. F. Burton, the celebrated traveller, had been at pains to prepare for general reading lay, by a lamentable mishap, disregarded at the bottom of a strong box, and, having been ready to appear in 1860, he was constrained to delay its coming until 1871 was on the wane. Now, however, that it has come in its two huge and imposing volumes, and with its title of *Zanzibar; City, Island, and Coast*, by Richard F. Burton (Tinsley), it is likely to meet with much acceptance; for the subject, besides its own intrinsic interest, is connected in our minds with Livingstone, and the author tells his many-sided story in his old peculiar but dashing and attractive manner. Nor are illustrations wanting to give additional picturesqueness to the pages. The last chapter of the second volume is of a personal character, and contains the author's account of the relations which existed between himself and the late Captain Speke. Such matters, with their tale of friendship cooling down to estrangement and the vacant stare, of rivalry and heartburning, of the impending scientific encounter prevented by a sudden death, are, no doubt, eagerly sought after and delighted in by a certain class of readers; but there are other readers, less numerous, it may be, but perhaps of a higher order and more worthy of consideration, who will think it ten thousand pities that the author did not allow the dead to rest, and was not less anxious to be just before he was generous. For there is surely a want of generosity in a certain dark insinuation, from which the only conclusion to be drawn is one calculated to tarnish in some degree the fame of the late Captain Speke. A mere glance at the contents of the two volumes, of which the first has twelve chapters and an appendix, and the second the same number of chapters and several appendices, is sufficient to excite a vehement desire for a plunge into the narrative; for "a stroll through Zanzibar city," for "a visit to the Prince Sayyid Majid," for "a presentation to King Kimwere," for hunting the hippopotamus, and for like and unlike adventures.

The best, or, at any rate, the most charming letter-writers, it is generally acknowledged, are to be found amongst educated women; and anyone who holds a contrary opinion, but is open to conviction and conversion, would do well to try the effect of *Letters from India*, by the Hon. Emily Eden; edited by her niece (Richard Bentley and Son). With the letters of the titular author are intermingled some written by Miss Frances Eden; and the intermixture is far from disagreeable. The period referred to in the two volumes may be dubbed almost antediluvian, so far as the internal affairs of our Indian empire are concerned; but, in other respects, the

clever and vivid descriptions are probably in many cases as true to present as they were to former life. It is impossible, even after so long a lapse of time, to read without emotion the awful pages referring to our days of lamentation, and mourning, and woe, when the pride of England was humbled by the Afghan and the name of Cabul caused Englishmen's ears to tingle with shame, and wrath, and indignation. The writers of the letters occupied an exalted position, and found the lines fallen to them in comparatively pleasant places; but it is gratifying to see that, frivolous as they almost of necessity were in many of their ideas, much of their language, and most of their occupations, they were neither dazzled by splendour nor spoilt by luxury so far as to lose eyesight, or heart, or understanding. A woman's tender sympathy and passionate impulse and a lady's exquisite tone are discernible in nearly all the published letters, which are, moreover, remarkable for an easy, a flowing, and yet a forcible style of composition.

More than twenty years ago Beatrice Walford, a young girl, paid her first visit to Paris, and very soon, if not at once, began to record in black and white—of course, "not for publication"—her impressions of what she saw and heard, her hopes, her fears, her sentiments, her dreams. Even of love and marriage she discoursed to her virgin paper. It will be readily believed, then, that, as she possessed the gift of expressing herself in a graceful manner and in appropriate language, she produced a picture worthy of being exhibited to a larger circle than that of her own private friends. Hence comes the opportunity of drawing attention to *Twenty Years Ago; from the Journal of a Girl in her Teens*, edited by the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman" (Sampson Low and Co.). There is no deception, ladies and gentlemen: upon the authority of the lady who has edited the book it is "the bonâ-fide journal of a girl in her teens, kept by her during a short residence in France twenty years ago;" and it is highly creditable to her. It will, perhaps, be most thoroughly appreciated by young women fond of examining a feminine heart laid bare. The youthful journal-keeper discourses about a Parisian soirée, the coup-d'état, M. Le Professeur, the jour de l'an, M. Emile, the Faubourg St. Germain, balls, Paris in April, the Luxembourg, and the Conciergerie, Paris in May, a French country house, a French village, friends and fêtes, autumn days, and the lot of herself and of a certain Sybil "whose nature was one predestined to and deserving happiness;" and thus is made up a pretty volume of harmoniously pretty exterior, and with a frontispiece of a revolutionary and sanguinary character.

When pen and pencil, both guided by skilful hands, are jointly exercised for public instruction and entertainment, the combination deserves to meet with such hearty appreciation as, it is to be hoped, will be accorded to *Our Poor Relations*, a Philoic Essay, by Colonel E. B. Hamley; with illustrations chiefly by Ernest Griest (William Blackwood and Sons). The grotesque humour of the chief illustrator is strikingly and amusingly displayed in his part of the work; and the gallant author of the letterpress appears in the guise of a teacher and champion, competent, instructive, entertaining, and humane. He does well to be angry at the cruelties perpetrated in the name of science; and he would do still better if he could hold out any hope that some slight effect would be produced by his strong but good-humoured strictures. It is doubtful whether the sportsman or the naturalist shows the more cold-blooded insensibility in describing the accumulation of horrors sometimes inflicted during the process of securing some coveted specimen; but the man of sport does occasionally speak words of contrition and remorse: did the man of science ever? But perhaps remorselessness, if you do not mean to turn over a new leaf, is more honest and more manly.

Whatever the superior breed of sneerers may say to the contrary, some of the best written, most kindly, most instructive, most wholesome, most readable literature is to be found in what are called popular periodicals. No better proof of the statement can be required than is afforded by the intrinsic merits of an elegant-looking little volume, entitled *Under the Blue Sky*, by Charles Mackay (Sampson Low and Co.). It is a collection of papers which for the most part have already appeared in *All the Year Round* and similar sources of weekly pleasure and weekly edification to many thousands of highly intelligent, though, it may be, not severely intellectual readers. Brevity, which is the soul of wit; originality, which is a scarce article; sprightliness, which is an excellent tonic; curious experiences, which are always entertaining; moral lessons, pointed by example; good sense, expressed in good English;—all these characteristics render the series of sketches not only delightful, but also profitable to read.

To have passed through several editions in its own country is generally allowed to stamp upon a tale a warranty of more than ordinary merit. And that fact is mentioned by way of excuse for the publication in England of *The Old Maid's Secret*, by E. Marlitt; translated from the German by H. J. G. (Strahan and Co.). But there was no need to apologise for giving English readers the opportunity of becoming acquainted with so charming a story, so creditably translated, even if its deserts had been submitted to no further test than to the translator's judgment. It is a story of hypocrisy unveiled, of the professed Christian unmasked. Interest is excited from the first and sustained to the last, whilst the drama is unfolded showing what cruelty, injustice, and even crime is perpetrated by those who have always the name of God on their lips and the cloak of religion over their hideous reality. There is plenty of movement, plenty of action. At the seventh page we have a presentiment of a coming tragedy. A crowd has collected to see a beautiful young woman perform an astounding feat: "six soldiers will discharge loaded guns, at her, and she will cut the six bullets across, in the air, with a stroke of her sword." Of course, a mistake is made; the soldiers fire; the sword flashes through the air; twelve half-bullets roll on the floor; but the young woman falls forward with a shriek, for she has been hit—mortally. She leaves behind her a little daughter, whose fortunes and misfortunes form the groundwork of the story, and are intimately connected with "the old maid's secret."

Public theatricals are, in England at least, accused of being very badly provided with original dramatic productions, and it is a question whether private theatricals are not even worse off in that respect. It was, probably, with a view of supplying the deficiency in the latter case that the idea was conceived of publishing the *Home Theatre*, by Mary Healy (Sampson Low and Co.). At any rate, the title is that of a neat little volume, containing half a dozen "pieces" which would very likely "act" better than they read. They are mostly dubbed comedies or comediettas, and, if the comic element is not very strong, they are so far in strict accordance with modern fashion.

A writer, who has culture and a wide acquaintance with all kinds of literature, and who will bring out of his stores wherewithal to illustrate, and enliven, and support his own remarks about things in general, can hardly fail to make a pleasant book; and there is certainly no failure in the case of *Bible Music*, by Francis Jacox, B.A. (Hodder and Stoughton).

The title requires a little explanation, and then there will be no difficulty in understanding the nature of the volume's contents and the sort of gratification to be derived therefrom. Reference is made to seventeen passages of Scripture in which there is some allusion to something more or less nearly connected with music; and then a cheerful, meandering stream of gossip is poured forth and permitted to flow in all conceivable directions, whilst its own original volume is continually being increased by rivulets of anecdote and quotation, verse and prose. Such a compilation is always highly appreciated at what we call odd times.

Many thousands of persons may have made, in the *Daily News*, an acquaintance which they would be glad to cement by means of *Mr. Pisistratus Brown, M.P., in the Highlands* (Macmillan and Co.). Some additions have been made to the exploits, as described in the newspapers, of the honourable gentleman; and the contents of the completed volume make fifteen chapters of agreeable reading about the Frith of Clyde, Loch Goil, Hell's Glen, deerstalking, deer-driving, and grouse-shooting, about Mr. Brown at a Highland wedding, and about the honourable member's "last turn" at the birds.

The following is a list of some books received from the publishers:—(From Messrs. Hurst and Blackett) "Aston Royal," by the Author of "St. Olave's," 3 vols. "A Bridge of Glass," by the Author of "Grandmother's Money," 3 vols. (Messrs. A. Strahan and Co.) "Flowers and Gardens," by Dr. Forbes Watson, 1 vol. "Colloquia Crucis," by Dora Greenwell, 1 vol. "Tappy's Chicks, or Links of Nature," by Mrs. G. Cupples. (Messrs. Chapman and Hall) "Broken Toys," by Mrs. Steele, 3 vols. "The Finger of Fate," by Captain Mayne Reid, 2 vols. "Men Were Deceivers Ever," by Hamilton Marshall, 2 vols. "Pictures of Old Rome," by Mrs. Elliott, 1 vol. (Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co.) "The Rose Garden," by the Author of "Unawares," 1 vol. "Annie, an Excellent Person," by E. S. Maine, 1 vol. (Messrs. Longman and Co.) "Household Cookery," by Urbain Dubois, 1 vol. "Pioneering on the Pampas," by R. A. Seymour, 1 vol. (Messrs. H. S. King and Co.) "Perplexity," by Sydney Mostyn, 3 vols. "Linked at Last," by F. E. Bunnett, 1 vol. "Nazareth; its Life and Lessons," 1 vol. "In Quest of Coolies," by James L. A. Hope. "Catholicism and the Vatican," by J. Lowry Whittle. "Christ in Modern Life," by the Rev. Stopford Brooke. (Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston, and Searle) "A Woman's Faith," by the Author of "Ethel," 3 vols. Guizot's "History of France," translated by Robert Black, vol. 1. (Messrs. Tinsley Brothers) "Grainger's Thorn," by Thomas Wright, 3 vols. "Arthur Denison, a Study," 3 vols. "Denison's Wife," by Mrs. A. Fraser, 2 vols. "Poppies in the Corn," Essays by the Author of "The Harvest of a Quiet Eye." "Incidents in My Life," by D. Home, second series. "Sorties from Gibraltar," by E. Dyne Fenton, late Captain 86th Regiment. (S. Tinsley, Southampton-street) "The Mistress of Langdale Hall," by Rosa M. Kett, 1 vol. (Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton) "History of the Sandwich Islands Mission," by Rufus Anderson, D.D. (Messrs. James Nisbet and Co.) "Words of Comfort for Bereaved Parents," edited by W. Logan. "David's Vision and Prophecy of Christ," by a Pilgrim to the Holy Land. (Messrs. Provost and Co.) "The Death of Lucretius," a Poem, by Joseph Shield. (W. Blackwood and Sons) "A Manual of English Prose Literature, designed mainly to show characteristics of style," by William Minto, M.A. (Messrs. Griffin and Co.) "A Novel with Two Heroes," by Elliott Græme, 3 vols.

BOOKS ON THE LATE WAR.

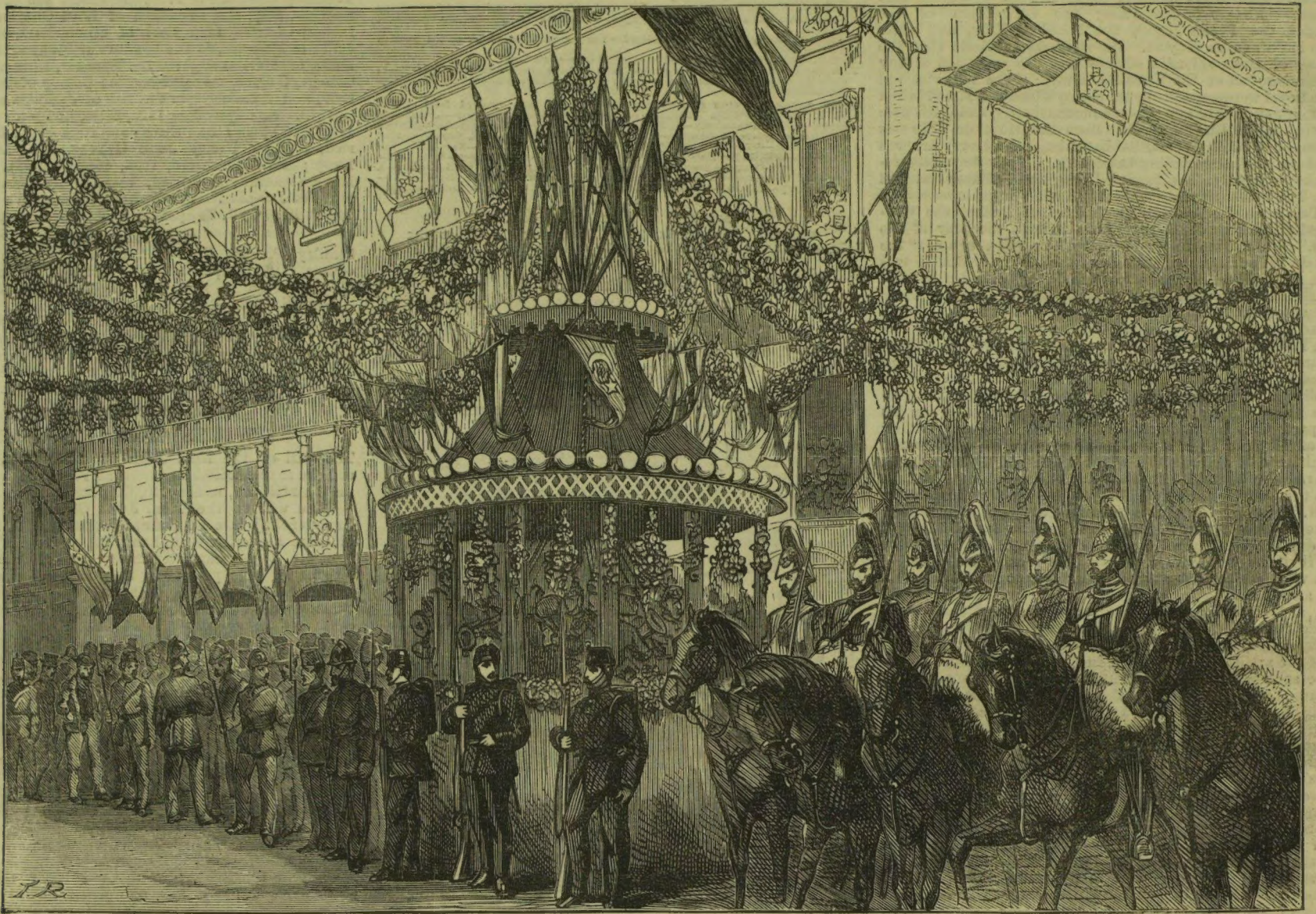
The falsification of recent history by the statements of violent partisans may afford an instructive study. This consideration alone is an excuse for the publication, in English, of M. Vésinier's *History of the Commune of Paris*, translated from the French by Mr. J. V. Weber (Chapman and Hall). Citizen Vésinier was an active member of the Commune, Secretary to the Committee of Public Safety, and chief editor of the official journal. He shares the full responsibility of all acts done by those frantic enemies of social order who held the French metropolis in their power from March 18 to May 24; and he is ready to meet every accusation against his party, either by declaring that what they did was necessary and justifiable, or else by denying that it was done by them. With regard, indeed, to the murder of the Archbishop of Paris and Judge Bonjean, of M. Daguerre, Vicar of the Madeleine, and thirty other clergymen, besides a number of civilians imprisoned as hostages, M. Vésinier offers no direct vindication of that atrocious deed, but seeks to cover it beneath his remarks in palliation of the decree for taking hostages six weeks before. That decree was voted by the Assembly of the Commune on April 7. It ordered that "all persons accused of complicity with the Versailles Government shall be at once arraigned and imprisoned." They were to be tried by jury upon this charge, within forty-eight hours, and only those found guilty were to be detained as hostages. Now, Archbishop Darboy and his companions in prison were arrested two days before the enactment of this decree, and were never tried, being, as they were, perfectly innocent of all part in the civil war. The decree of April 7 went on to provide that "all executions of prisoners of war, or of partisans of the Commune of Paris, shall immediately be followed by the execution of a triple number of hostages, who will be drawn by lot." M. Vésinier contends that this was a just and humane law, though he would have preferred to amend it by excepting from retaliatory massacre those hostages who were in prison at the time of the acts perpetrated by the enemy, for which such retribution should be taken. He says, further, that the cruelties practised by the Versailles soldiery, and permitted by the Government of M. Thiers, made it necessary for the Commune to put this law concerning the hostages in force. The facts to which he refers are specified. Four of the Parisian National Guards, being surprised near Villejuif on April 25, laid down their arms and were shot at once by the officer commanding a party of mounted chasseurs. This incident was proved by an official investigation, in which M. Vésinier himself was engaged. But the only other case mentioned by him is one which we utterly disbelieve, and which rests on no credible evidence. It was stated on May 17, in the Assembly of the Commune, that a young woman employed in the ambulance service, near Fort Vanves, having been sent to relieve a wounded man left behind when the National Guards abandoned the fort, was seized by the soldiers of the Versailles army, violated, and then killed on the spot. The sole authority for this horrid story was a Lieutenant Butin, who averred that he had been told so by an unnamed commander of National Guards, who saw the act from a distance through his telescope, having sent the woman to help the wounded. In all probability the whole story was a fiction, intended to justify the massacre of the Archbishop and Judge and the other hostages. M. Vésinier does not scruple to produce it as "the best reply to the accusation of ferocity brought against the Commune" on that occasion. But he avoids mentioning, in this "History of the Commune of Paris," the actual execution of hostages at La Roquette. A reader of his book, otherwise ignorant of what took place in Paris last May, would never learn that the Archbishop and the other persons detained as hostages were really put to

Nearly 2000 miles of irrigating canals have been projected in California, which, it is said, will protect ten million acres of land from drought.

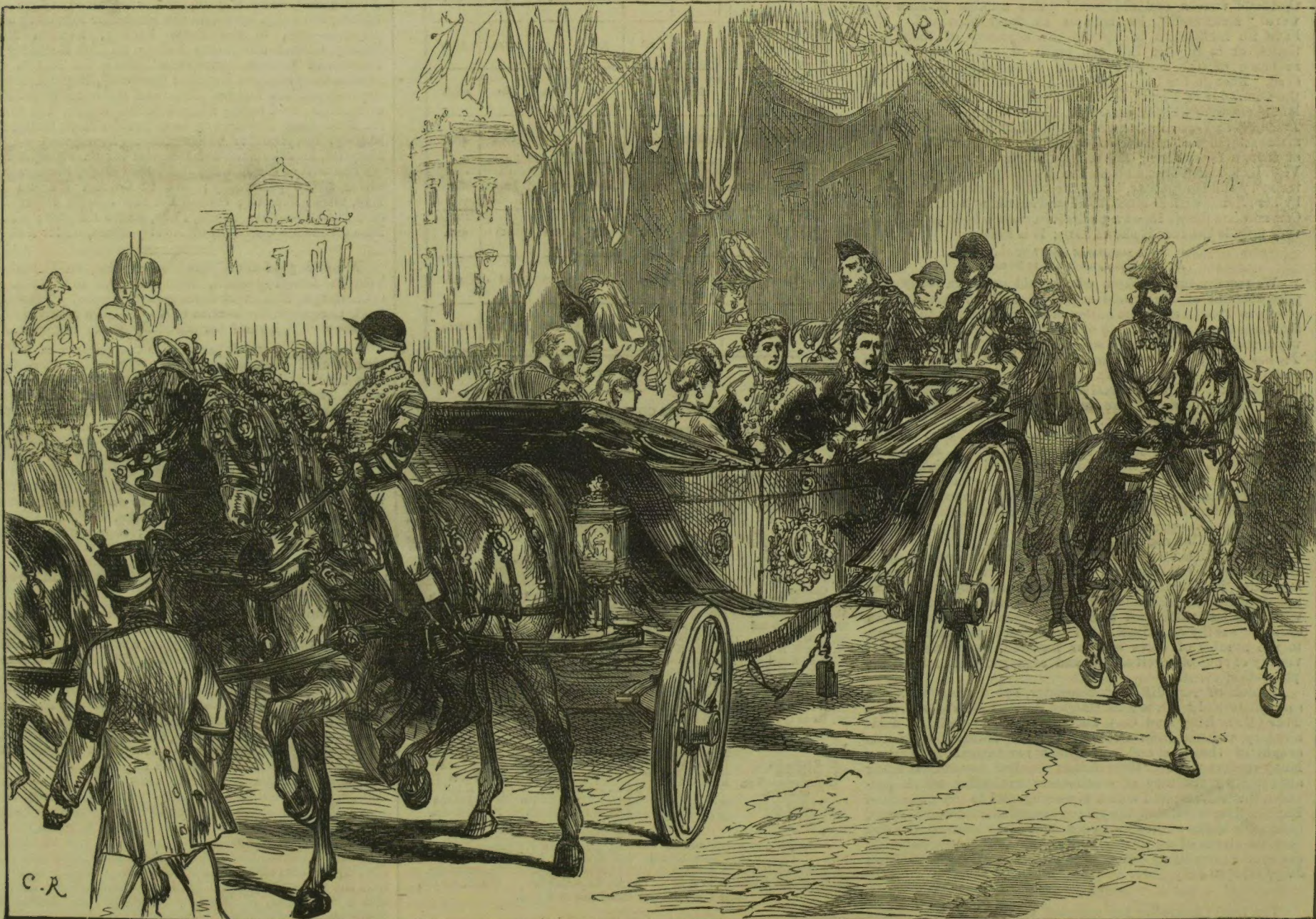
| | Won. | Lost | Drawn. |
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The Duke of Cambridge presided over the forty-first annual meeting of the Royal United Service Institution, which was held last Saturday. The report, which was of a satisfactory character, referred to the question affecting the tenure of the premises; and it was stated that, while the council were making inquiries respecting the available building sites in the neighbourhood, they were strongly of opinion that the efficiency of the institution would be best maintained by its being allowed to remain in its present central position. The Duke congratulated the members on the extension of time allowed by Government for the surrender of their tenancy, and expressed his hope that they might be allowed ultimately to remain where they were. In any case, his Royal Highness appealed to the members to keep together, in the interests of the service, and to find a place for holding their meetings as near as possible to the site of the present building. The Duke earnestly urged the advantage, and even the importance, of such an institution. Lord Elcho, in moving that the report be printed, paid a graceful tribute, as a civilian and a volunteer, to the way in which the United Service Institution was sending its roots out into every soil that could give it nourishment and strength. The meeting was also addressed by Admiral Drummond, Sir H. Verney, General Gascoigne; Sir Thomas Acland, M.P.; Captain the Hon. F. Egerton, R.N.; the Admiral of the Fleet Sir G. Sartorius, and Sir R. Dacres.

T H E T H A N K S G I V I N G D A Y



FLORAL PAVILION IN NEW OXFORD-STREET.



THE QUEEN LEAVING ST. PAUL'S.